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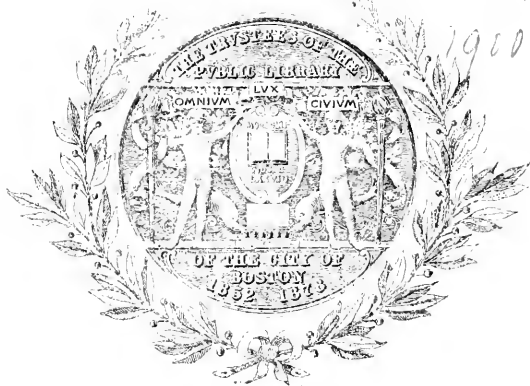
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LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 14.

MAY.

1900.

CHAPTER 290, ACTS OF 1895.

For the purpose of disseminating information from time to time respecting the state of employment, and other information relative to industrial conditions, the bureau of statistics of labor is authorized to distribute a bulletin, at such regular intervals as it may deem advisable, to be printed by the state printers.

Prepared and Edited by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

HORACE G. WADLIN, *Chief*. CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *First Clerk*. FRANK H. DROWN, *Second Clerk*.

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FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

The question of free public employment offices is attracting attention in various States. Such offices were fully reported upon by this Department in the Report for 1893.* They are, in effect, free intelligence offices, maintained at public expense, and aiming to bring together persons who desire employment and those who wish to obtain help, without fee or expense of any kind. The demand for such offices has been stimulated by alleged impositions and exactions on the part of private offices, which, especially in the West, have frequently been permitted to do business without public regulation or supervision. In Massachusetts, it should be noted, no private intelligence office can legally take a fee from an applicant for work unless the work is obtained, and the business must be carried on under license and supervision. Yet even here, some of the private offices conducted for profit have not entirely escaped criticism.

Offices under State control were first established in this country in 1890 in Ohio, following, however, foreign precedents. In that State they are maintained in Toledo, Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, and Columbus. A full description of the operation of the Ohio offices, with comments upon the work, is contained in our report above mentioned. In 1893, a municipal free employment bureau was established in Seattle, Washington. The office maintained in the State of New York was opened in New York City on July 20, 1896. In Montana, the act creating such offices was passed in 1895 and was an amendment to one section of the law establishing the Bureau of Labor Statistics; this was repealed, however, in 1897, and superseded by a law enabling municipalities to establish offices under their own administration. Under this law none have been organized, however. It is held that had the original office been opened at Butte instead of Helena, it would have proved more successful. In Nebraska, an office was established at Lincoln, the Legislature of 1897

* Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor, pp. 57-81.

authorizing the office but making no appropriation. An office was opened in San Francisco in 1895 under the management of the Bureau of Labor, without legislative enactment, the regular appropriation of the Department being enlarged by private subscriptions for that purpose; the office was discontinued in 1896. In Missouri, an office was established in St. Louis in 1897 without legislative authority, but with the endorsement of the Governor of the State. An office was also opened at Kansas City in December, 1899, by an act of the Legislature of 1899, establishing free public employment offices in cities having a population of 100,000 or more. In Chicago, three offices are maintained under an act passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1899, and administered in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The statistics issued weekly by the Illinois offices, showing the number of applications for employment, by occupations, the number of positions secured, and the number of applications for help, have been summarized in the following tables. The first shows in detail, by sex, the applications for employment, the number of positions secured, and applications for help in the three offices taken together for 20 consecutive weeks, ending December 16, 1899.

*Free Public Employment Offices in Illinois (Chicago) for 20 Consecutive Weeks
(Aug. 5 — Dec. 16, 1899).*

SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF —		
	Applications for Employment	Positions Secured	Applications for Help
Males.	17,720	8,121	10,839
PROFESSIONAL.	30	3	3
Architects,	5	-	-
Artists,	2	2	2
Draughtsmen,	6	1	1
Engineers, civil	1	-	-
Inventors,	1	-	-
Law students,	1	-	-
Teachers, music	5	-	-
Teachers, n. s.,	9	-	-
DOMESTIC SERVICE.	1,875	1,110	1,126
Bell boys,	23	8	12
Butlers,	13	3	4
Coachmen,	147	30	29
Cooks,	388	174	183
Dishwashers,	142	158	159
Hotel clerks,	30	4	4
Hotel help,	184	149	152
Housekeepers,	4	3	4
Housemen,	666	363	343
Housework,	3	2	3
Kitchen help,	94	93	100
Pantrymen,	1	-	-
Silvermen,	1	1	1
Stewards,	5	1	1
Walters,	174	121	131

*Free Public Employment Offices in Illinois (Chicago) for 20 Consecutive Weeks
(Aug. 5 — Dec. 16, 1899) — Continued.*

SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF —		
	Applications for Employment	Positions Secured	Applications for Help
PERSONAL SERVICE.	1,946	229	247
Barbers,	31	8	8
Bartenders,	161	22	26
Circular distributors,	3	7	7
Clerical work,	176	1	1
Companions,	1	-	-
Copyists,	1	-	-
Janitors,	730	129	133
Laundrymen,	27	14	13
Nurses,	37	8	9
Stenographers,	42	-	1
Undertakers,	3	-	-
Watchmen,	718	26	26
Window washers,	16	14	13
TRADE.	3,072	535	753
Agents,	3	3	3
Auctioneers,	1	-	-
Bookkeepers,	216	2	2
Boys, cash	2	-	-
Boys, delivery	34	37	36
Boys, errand	29	18	8
Boys, office	239	74	90
Butchers,	82	22	23
Canvassers,	49	58	58
Cashiers,	13	1	2
Clerks, bill	5	1	1
Clerks, drug	13	-	-
Clerks, grocery	7	3	3
Clerks, shipping	109	4	5
Clerks, n. s.,	1,049	77	89
Clerks and salesmen,	87	3	3
Collectors,	118	15	15
Commercial help,	213	87	174
Elevatormen,	210	39	44
Employés, general store	4	-	-
Employés, jobbing house	1	-	-
Employés, wholesale house	133	7	8
Floor walkers,	1	-	-
Merchants,	7	-	-
Office help,	105	9	13
Peddlers, vegetable	1	1	1
Real estate dealers,	2	-	-
Salesmen,	315	74	174
Telegraphers,	12	-	-
Weighmen,	3	-	-
Window dressers,	4	-	1
TRANSPORTATION.	1,713	956	986
Baggagemen,	-	3	3
Barumen,	235	163	179
Brakemen,	15	5	5
Carriage and wagon washers,	15	14	14
Cleaners, car	2	2	3
Cleaners, harness	1	2	2
Conductors,	18	11	8

*Free Public Employment Offices in Illinois (Chicago) for 20 Consecutive Weeks
(Aug. 5 — Dec. 16, 1899) — Continued.*

SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF —		
	Applications for Employment	Positions Secured	Applications for Help
TRANSPORTATION — Con.			
Drivers,	205	56	63
Hostlers,	62	37	37
Laborers, railroad	192	201	144
Motormen,	17	11	9
Railroad construction employes,	21	43	70
Railroadmen,	26	1	2
Sailors,	3	—	—
Teamsters,	901	407	432
Teamsters, with teams,	—	—	15
AGRICULTURE.			
Farmers,	422	398	480
Farm hands,	91	119	174
Farm hands,	299	275	301
Florists,	2	—	—
Gardeners,	19	3	4
Stock keepers,	11	1	1
MANUFACTURES.			
Bakers,	2,670	449	647
Bicycle workers,	69	19	21
Bicycle workers,	28	—	—
Blacksmiths,	70	27	41
Blacksmiths' helpers,	3	1	7
Boiler makers,	4	—	—
Bookbinders,	7	—	—
Bottlers,	1	—	—
Boxmakers,	9	—	—
Brass finishers,	5	—	—
Bricklayers,	21	12	53
Bridge builders,	1	—	—
Brush makers,	2	1	1
Cabinet makers,	16	13	16
Can makers,	1	—	—
Candy makers,	4	—	—
Car builders,	16	15	50
Carpenters,	287	75	114
Cigar makers,	7	—	1
Compositors,	5	1	1
Compounders,	2	—	—
Coopers,	4	—	—
Core makers,	5	—	—
Cupola tenders,	2	1	1
Die setters,	1	—	—
Drill pressmen,	29	1	1
Dyers,	1	—	—
Electricians,	83	7	6
Electrotypers,	2	—	—
Engravers,	1	—	—
Factory hands,	554	90	84
Foundrymen,	3	—	—
Furnace tenders,	10	3	3
Furriers,	1	—	—
Glass workers,	2	—	—
Gunsmiths,	1	—	—
Harness makers,	3	3	3
Hat makers,	1	—	—

*Free Public Employment Offices in Illinois (Chicago) for 20 Consecutive Weeks
(Aug. 5 — Dec. 16, 1899) — Continued.*

SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF —		
	Applications for Employment	Positions Secured	Applications for Help
MANUFACTURES — Con.			
Hod carriers,	1	1	2
Horseshoers,	5	-	-
Horseshoers' helpers,	1	-	-
Ice cream men,	-	1	1
Iron workers,	31	7	8
Lathe hands,	2	-	-
Lathers,	6	-	-
Lime mixers,	1	-	1
Linemen, electrical	2	4	5
Linemen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	3	3	5
Locksmiths,	6	-	-
Lumber inspectors,	1	-	-
Machine hands,	82	1	1
Machinists,	388	22	24
Masons,	7	-	-
Masons and plasterers,	3	1	1
Meat cutters and slaughterers,	1	-	-
Metal workers,	2	-	2
Millers,	1	-	-
Millwrights,	8	-	-
Moulders,	3	-	4
Moulders' helpers,	2	2	10
Moulding stickers,	-	4	4
Nickel platers,	4	-	1
Oilers,	12	-	-
Organ builders,	1	-	-
Packers,	101	24	27
Painters,	273	35	47
Paper hangers,	7	4	4
Paper rulers,	1	-	-
Pattern makers,	1	-	-
Photo-engravers,	2	-	-
Photographers,	11	-	-
Piano case makers,	2	-	-
Piano finishers,	2	-	-
Piano makers,	1	-	-
Piano tuners,	2	-	-
Plasterers,	5	-	-
Plumbers,	35	-	-
Polishers, metal	9	-	-
Polishers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	12	-	-
Pressers (pantaloons),	2	-	-
Pressmen,	20	2	3
Printers,	111	16	18
Punch and press hands,	11	1	1
Refractionists,	1	-	-
Roofers,	1	-	1
Sausage makers,	1	1	1
Sawyers,	15	6	6
Shoemakers,	19	2	2
Slate and soap stone cutters,	1	-	-
Steam fitters,	34	3	3
Stone cutters,	8	-	-
Stovemcn,	1	-	-
Tailors,	13	12	16

*Free Public Employment Offices in Illinois (Chicago) for 20 Consecutive Weeks
(Aug. 5 — Dec. 16, 1899) — Continued.*

SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF —		
	Applications for Employment	Positions Secured	Applications for Help
MANUFACTURES — Con.			
Timekeepers,	17	1	1
Tinsmiths,	16	9	11
Tobacco strippers,	1	-	-
Tool makers,	1	3	3
Trunk makers,	2	1	1
Upholsterers,	12	5	7
Vest makers,	1	-	-
Vise hands,	20	3	2
Wagon makers,	1	-	-
Watchmakers,	1	-	-
Whitewashers,	3	1	10
Wood finishers,	14	1	3
Woodworkers,	45	4	3
MINING.			
Miners,	-	-	75
LABORERS.			
Laborers,	3,771	3,720	5,694
Yardmen,	3,769	3,716	5,690
APPRENTICES.			
Apprentices,	2	4	4
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Any light work,	58	11	12
Any occupation,	53	11	12
Bench hands,	2,163	710	816
Benchmen,	40	6	6
Boys,	327	132	136
Checkers,	1	-	-
Engineers,	1	-	-
Firemen,	65	77	78
Foremen,	2	-	-
Mechanics,	339	34	36
Orderlies,	364	57	57
Porters,	1	1	1
Rate takers,	195	39	116
Tracers,	1	1	1
Miscellaneous (occupation not stated),	652	312	324
Females.			
PROFESSIONAL.			
Governesses,	7,483	7,015	8,379
Solicitors,	19	-	-
Teachers, sewing	6	-	-
Teachers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	1	-	-
DOMESTIC SERVICE.			
Chambermaids,	11	-	-
Cooks,	5,683	5,980	7,209
Dishwashers,	353	348	322
General housework,	604	681	722
Hotel help,	207	267	316
Housekeepers,	2,717	2,857	3,559
Kitchen girls,	208	261	332
	377	178	229
	312	397	347

*Free Public Employment Offices in Illinois (Chicago) for 20 Consecutive Weeks
(Aug. 5 — Dec. 16, 1899) — Concluded.*

SEX AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER OF —		
	Applications for Employment	Positions Secured	Applications for Help
DOMESTIC SERVICE — Con.			
Laundresses,	168	206	209
Pantry girls,	6	14	13
Second girls,	408	328	332
Waitresses,	323	443	528
PERSONAL SERVICE.	941	580	566
Attendants,	1	-	-
Barbers,	2	-	-
Companions,	4	-	-
Copyists,	9	-	-
Day workers,	463	241	208
Janitresses,	24	7	7
Matrons,	12	2	2
Nurses,	263	143	157
Scrub women,	96	176	181
Stenographers,	65	11	11
Typewriters,	2	-	-
TRADE.	494	84	173
Bookkeepers,	17	-	-
Canvassers,	3	1	1
Cash girls,	1	-	-
Cashiers,	37	1	2
Clerks,	248	35	40
Commercial help,	46	28	69
Demonstrators,	8	-	-
Errand girls,	2	2	2
Mail order help,	3	-	-
Office help,	122	8	46
Saleswomen,	7	9	13
MANUFACTURES.	267	370	430
Compositors,	1	-	-
Dressmakers,	28	7	7
Factory workers,	152	261	288
Folders, circular	2	-	-
Photographers,	1	-	-
Printers,	1	-	-
Proof readers,	1	-	-
Seamstresses,	79	102	135
Type setters,	1	-	-
Wrappers,	1	-	-
APPRENTICES.	1	-	-
Apprentices,	1	-	-
Miscellaneous (occupation not stated),	78	1	1
Both Sexes.	25,203	15,136	19,218
Males,	17,729	8,121	10,839
Females,	7,483	7,015	8,379

Certain peculiarities in the foregoing statistics need to be explained. In the first place, the number of positions secured is sometimes in excess of the number of applications for employment of the particular kind specified. For example, under the head of domestic service, females,

the figures show that there were 312 applications for employment from kitchen girls, so-called, and that 397 positions of this kind were secured. Without explanation, it might be thought peculiar that there should be more positions secured than there were applications for places of any given kind; but the obvious reason is this: In applying for a position the applicant states his regular occupation or the kind of employment desired, but it frequently happens that other employment is accepted. Thus, in the case cited, while there were only 312 who stated that they desired positions as kitchen girls, some of the applicants under other designations accepted positions as kitchen girls, bringing the number to 397.

Again, confining ourselves to the occupation mentioned, there were 347 applications for help, according to the figures in the table, in which kitchen girls were specified. We have just noted that 397 positions were secured under this designation, a number larger than the number of applications. The discrepancy may be due to the fact that an application for help of different kinds, that is to say, for kitchen girls, waiters, etc., under one call, may be counted as a single application and credited to but one of the occupations, or an application for several kitchen girls at the same time may be counted as a single application, or the office classification may not be strictly accurate, thus causing a difference between the number of applications and the number of positions secured. The figures, therefore, are to be taken as indicative rather than as absolutely balancing each other.

The next table presents a recapitulation, drawn from the preceding table, the figures previously given in detail being brought together by classes of occupations.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT		POSITIONS SECURED		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
MALES.	17,720	100.00	8,121	100.00	10,839	100.00
Professional,	30	0.17	3	0.04	3	0.03
Domestic service,	1,875	10.58	1,110	13.67	1,126	10.39
Personal service,	1,946	10.98	229	2.82	247	2.28
Trade,	3,072	17.33	535	6.59	753	6.95
Transportation,	1,713	9.67	956	11.77	986	9.09
Agriculture,	422	2.38	398	4.90	480	4.43
Manufactures,	2,670	15.07	449	5.53	647	5.97
Mining,	-	-	-	-	75	0.69
Laborers,	3,771	21.28	3,720	45.81	5,694	52.53
Apprentices,	58	0.33	11	0.13	12	0.11
Miscellaneous,	2,163	12.21	710	8.74	816	7.53
FEMALES.	7,483	100.00	7,015	100.00	8,379	100.00
Professional,	19	0.25	-	-	-	-
Domestic service,	5,683	75.95	5,980	85.25	7,209	86.04
Personal service,	941	12.53	580	8.27	566	6.76
Trade,	494	6.60	84	1.20	173	2.06
Manufactures,	267	3.57	370	5.27	430	5.13
Apprentices,	1	0.01	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous,	78	1.04	1	0.01	1	0.01

Confining our analysis to the recapitulation, we note that of the total number of applications for employment made by males, namely, 17,720, laborers, presumably unskilled, comprised 21.28 per cent; 17.33 per cent were for mercantile positions classified under the head of trade; 15.07 per cent, manufactures; 10.98 per cent, personal service; and 10.58 per cent, domestic service. These are the more numerous classes where the designation of the employment was so explicit as to make it possible to group it under a class head. There were, however, 12.21 per cent of the applications which could only be classed under the head of miscellaneous.

The total number of positions secured among the males was 8,121. Of these, 45.81 per cent were laborers; 13.67 per cent in domestic service; and 11.77 per cent in transportation. The total number of applications for help, males, was 10,839, of which 52.53 per cent were for laborers, and 10.39 per cent for positions in domestic service.

Among the females, there were 7,483 applications for employment, of which 75.95 per cent were for positions in domestic service, and 12.58 per cent for positions classed under the head of personal service. The number of positions secured was 7,015, of which 85.25 per cent were in domestic service, and 8.27 per cent in personal service. The number of applications for female help was 8,379. Of these, 86.04 per cent were for positions in domestic service, and 6.76 per cent for positions in personal service.

Reference to the table first presented will, of course, show exactly what employments are classed under the head of domestic service and personal service, or under the other designations, respectively. The classification is that of the Massachusetts Census of 1895.

From official statements supplied by the free employment agencies in the State of Illinois, covering a period of nine weeks, we are enabled to supply some information relative to the nationalities and ages of applicants for employment. During this period, the total number of applicants was 13,097, of whom 9,825 were males, and 3,272 were females.

The number of nationalities considered was 29. It would have been interesting if for those reported as American born the respective numbers having native born parents, or foreign born parents, could have been stated.

The American born numbered 7,381, of whom 5,700 were males, and 1,681 were females. Reducing these figures to percentages, we find that the American born applicants represented 56.36 per cent of the whole number applying. The American born males represented 58.02 per cent of the total number of male applicants, while the American born females represented 51.38 per cent of the whole number of female applicants.

The applicants born in Germany numbered 1,310, of whom 1,039 were males, and 271 were females. The whole number of applicants

born in Germany represented 10 per cent of the total number of applicants. The German born males applying represented 10.58 per cent, and the German born females applying represented 8.28 per cent of the whole number of male and female applicants, respectively.

There were 971 applicants born in Ireland, of whom 575 were males, and 396 were females. The whole number of Irish born applicants formed 7.41 per cent of the total number of applicants, the Irish born males representing 5.85 per cent of the whole number of male applicants, and the Irish born females applying representing 12.10 per cent of the whole number of female applicants.

The total number of applicants born in Sweden was 548, of whom 354 were males, and 194 were females. The whole number of Swedish born applicants represented 4.18 per cent of the total number of applicants, the Swedish born males forming 3.60 per cent of the whole number of male applicants, and the Swedish born females 5.93 per cent of the total number of female applicants.

These illustrations cover the principal nationalities represented. The nationalities furnishing one per cent, or over, of the applicants, in addition to the four countries previously mentioned, were Austrian, 1.52 per cent; Bohemian, 1.40 per cent; Canadian, 2.70 per cent; Danish, 1.04 per cent; English, 3.22 per cent; Scandinavian, 2.24 per cent; and Scottish, 1.73 per cent.

The nationalities supplying less than one per cent of the whole number of applicants were Armenian, 0.02 per cent; Bavarian, 0.02 per cent; Belgian, 0.04 per cent; French, 0.93 per cent; Greek, 0.24 per cent; Hebrew, 0.05 per cent; Dutch, 0.57 per cent; Hungarian, 0.08 per cent; Italian, 0.67 per cent; Norwegian, 0.92 per cent; Polish, 0.66 per cent; Prussian, 0.02 per cent; Russian, 0.53 per cent; Spanish, 0.02 per cent; Swiss, 0.40 per cent; Syrian, 0.01 per cent; Turkish, 0.05 per cent; and Welsh, 0.22 per cent.

In the case of 360 applicants, their nationality was not reported, they forming 2.75 per cent of the whole number of applicants.

The classification by age periods was also supplied for the same number of applicants. The age periods considered were under 20 years, 20 but under 30 years, 30 but under 40 years, 40 but under 50 years, 50 but under 60 years, 60 years and over, and age not reported.

There were 1,989 applicants under 20 years of age, of whom 1,251 were males, and 738 were females, the males representing 12.73 per cent of the whole number of male applicants, the females representing 22.56 per cent of the whole number of female applicants, both sexes included in this age period forming 15.19 per cent of the total number of applicants.

There were 4,755 applicants from 20 to 30 years of age; from 30 to 40 years of age there were 3,210; from 40 to 50 years, 1,761; 50 to 60 years, 1,075; 60 years and over, 160; and 147 for whom the age was not reported.

Reduced to percentages, the applicants of both sexes from 20 to 30 years of age represented 36.31 per cent of the total number of applicants; from 30 to 40 years of age, 24.51 per cent; from 40 to 50 years, 13.44 per cent; 50 to 60 years, 8.21 per cent; 60 years and over, 1.22 per cent; while for 1.12 per cent the age was not reported.

Considering the males, the largest number is found in the age period 20 to 30 years amounting to 3,448, or 35.09 per cent of the total number of male applicants. Considering the females, the largest number is found in the same age period, amounting to 1,307, or 39.95 per cent of the total number of female applicants. It is noticeable that there were but 160 applicants 60 years of age and over, of whom 137 were males and 23 were females.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE BOOT AND SHOE AND PAPER INDUSTRIES.

In the last number of the Bulletin, issued in February, we presented statistical details drawn from the Decennial Census of the State respecting the subject of employment and unemployment in the textile industries in the cities of Fall River, Lowell, and Lawrence. We now bring together similar statistics relating to Boots and Shoes and Paper and Paper Goods. For the first-named industry the returns from Lynn, Haverhill, and Brockton, the leading boot and shoe cities of the Commonwealth, have been taken, and for the paper and paper goods industry the results of the Census in the city of Holyoke are shown. The information, like that previously treated, was derived directly from the employés and not from the establishments. In each case the total number of persons covered in the tables now presented is smaller than the totals given in the Census volume on occupations, the variation being due to slight differences in tabulation, etc., and being unimportant so far as affecting the conclusions to be drawn from the statistics.

LYNN.

The first table relates to the city of Lynn, and includes operatives who were employed at their regular occupation in the boot and shoe industry during some part of the Census year. The number engaged in the various branches of the industry is shown with the number employed for one month only, two months, and so on up to and including the number employed for 12 months, or the entire Census year, 1895. The total number of persons employed and the average number of months employed are also shown.

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Lynn during the Census Year.

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Beaters-out (shoes),	-	3	1	4	9
2	Males,	-	3	1	4	9
3	Females,	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bottom finishers, shoes (males),	2	-	3	4	6
5	Buffers, shoes (males),	2	1	5	4	1
6	Buttoners, shoes (females),	-	-	1	2	1
7	Button-hole machine operators, shoes (females),	2	3	-	3	-
8	Button-hole makers (shoes),	1	-	-	-	2
9	Males,	-	-	-	-	1
10	Females,	1	-	-	-	1
11	Channellers (shoes),	3	2	2	7	7
12	Males,	3	2	2	6	7
13	Females,	-	-	-	1	-
14	Closers, shoes (females),	-	2	1	-	-
15	Cutters, n. s., shoes (males),	5	16	17	40	30
16	Dinkers, shoes (males),	1	2	3	-	-
17	Edge makers (shoes),	4	9	5	7	14
18	Males,	4	9	5	7	14
19	Females,	-	-	-	-	-
20	Finishers (shoes),	2	2	2	3	1
21	Males,	2	2	2	2	1
22	Females,	-	-	-	1	-
23	Foremen (shoes),	4	2	3	5	3
24	Males,	4	2	2	4	2
25	Females,	-	-	1	1	1
26	Heelers (shoes),	7	4	5	10	3
27	Males,	7	4	5	9	3
28	Females,	-	-	-	1	-
29	Heel makers (shoes),	3	6	4	6	6
30	Males,	3	4	4	5	6
31	Females,	-	2	-	1	-
32	Lasters (shoes),	15	14	13	23	40
33	Males,	15	14	13	23	40
34	Females,	-	-	-	-	-
35	Liners (shoes),	1	3	2	3	-
36	Males,	-	-	-	-	-
37	Females,	1	3	2	3	-
38	Lining makers (shoes),	1	3	2	4	1
39	Males,	1	-	-	-	-
40	Females,	-	3	2	4	1
41	Machine operators, n. s. (shoes),	6	2	3	3	8
42	Males,	4	2	2	3	4
43	Females,	2	-	1	-	4
44	Nailers, shoes (males),	-	4	1	5	3
45	Packers (boots and shoes),	3	10	6	6	5
46	Males,	1	9	3	4	5
47	Females,	2	1	3	2	-
48	Shoemakers, hand sewed shoes (males),	6	6	6	21	12
49	Shoemakers, n. s.,	9	14	18	36	29
50	Males,	5	6	14	22	19
51	Females,	4	8	4	14	10
52	Skivers (shoes),	1	-	-	1	1
53	Males,	1	-	-	-	-
54	Females,	-	-	-	1	1
55	Solers, shoes (males),	1	4	-	-	1

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Lynn during the Census Year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
14	4	8	5	1	1	81	131	9.80	1
14	4	8	5	1	1	78	128	9.75	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	12.00	3
8	12	6	6	5	2	58	112	9.46	4
4	8	6	12	8	3	75	129	9.99	5
-	1	5	4	-	1	31	48	10.48	6
15	7	9	7	3	1	122	172	10.46	7
1	4	1	2	2	1	26	40	10.35	8
-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	9.60	9
1	3	1	2	2	1	23	35	10.46	10
10	9	11	8	15	5	106	185	9.92	11
10	9	11	8	15	5	104	182	9.93	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9.33	13
5	12	6	10	9	3	118	164	10.82	14
62	53	82	84	53	28	703	1,178	10.08	15
2	3	5	1	-	2	39	58	10.10	16
29	23	24	23	12	5	178	333	9.55	17
29	23	23	23	11	5	175	328	9.53	18
-	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	10.80	19
6	3	2	6	6	3	64	109	10.17	20
5	3	2	5	5	2	48	79	9.94	21
1	-	-	1	1	1	18	21	11.05	22
4	3	3	9	4	4	281	325	11.26	23
2	1	3	5	3	3	209	240	11.25	24
2	2	-	4	1	1	72	85	11.28	25
11	17	18	11	9	4	153	252	9.85	26
11	17	17	11	9	4	145	242	9.81	27
-	-	1	-	-	-	8	10	10.80	28
17	14	12	8	14	4	174	288	10.15	29
16	10	12	8	11	4	170	256	10.28	30
1	4	-	-	3	-	4	15	8.00	31
77	75	94	87	83	25	722	1,268	9.99	32
77	75	94	87	82	24	714	1,258	9.97	33
-	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	11.70	34
6	2	9	2	2	-	45	75	9.67	35
1	1	4	-	-	-	8	14	10.07	36
5	1	5	2	2	-	37	61	9.57	37
4	5	6	11	6	3	98	144	10.48	38
-	1	-	-	-	-	8	10	10.40	39
4	4	6	11	6	3	90	134	10.49	40
21	8	15	14	10	5	194	289	10.32	41
17	5	12	13	4	4	146	216	10.33	42
4	3	3	1	6	1	48	73	10.27	43
8	5	12	9	6	4	72	129	9.88	44
8	4	8	8	9	4	137	208	10.00	45
6	1	5	5	5	2	104	150	10.11	46
2	3	3	3	4	2	33	58	9.71	47
23	15	21	23	11	3	146	293	9.19	48
40	31	51	28	30	6	535	827	10.02	49
22	18	26	14	13	2	293	454	9.92	50
18	13	25	14	17	4	242	373	10.14	51
-	2	1	2	4	4	37	53	10.91	52
-	2	1	2	1	1	14	22	10.45	53
-	-	-	-	3	3	23	31	11.23	54
3	2	3	5	7	5	77	108	10.78	55

*Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Lynn during the
Census Year — Concluded.*

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Stayers, shoes (females),	-	-	1	-	2
2	Stitchers (shoes),	9	17	14	18	31
3	Males,	1	1	1	3	3
4	Females,	8	16	13	15	28
5	Stock fitters, shoes (males),	3	8	9	10	9
6	Trimmers (shoes),	4	6	4	6	3
7	Males,	3	4	4	4	1
8	Females,	1	2	-	2	2
9	Turners (shoes),	-	2	3	3	3
10	Males,	-	-	-	1	1
11	Females,	-	2	3	2	2
12	Vampers (shoes),	1	-	3	1	8
13	Males,	-	-	-	-	1
14	Females,	1	-	3	1	7
15	All other branches of the industry (not classified),	2	12	10	25	19
16	Males,	2	8	8	14	13
17	Females,	-	4	2	11	6
18	TOTAL PERSONS IN THE INDUSTRY.	98	157	147	260	258
19	Males,	76	111	110	195	192
20	Females,	22	46	37	65	66

The total number of persons engaged at their regular occupation in Boots and Shoes in Lynn and included in the preceding table was 9,723, comprising 6,601 males and 3,122 females. Although the different subdivisions of employment are fully shown, the facts relating to lasters (on shoes) may be taken as sufficiently indicative for our present analysis. In this branch, 1,268 persons were included, of whom 10 were females. Of the whole number, 15 were employed at this, their regular occupation, but one month; 14, two months; 13, three months; 23, four months; 40, five months; 77, six months; 75, seven months; 94, eight months; 87, nine months; 83, ten months; 25, eleven months; and 722, twelve months, or the entire year. The average number of months' employment for lasters on shoes was 9.99; or, conversely, the average number of months of unemployment was 2.01.

Of the total number of persons of all grades of employment in the industry as covered by the final lines of the table, 98 were employed in the industry but one month during the Census year; 157, two months; 147, three months; 260, four months; 258, five months; 533, six months; 458, seven months; 563, eight months; 536, nine months; 421, ten months; 184, eleven months; and 6,108, twelve months, or the full year. The average number of months of employment for these 9,723 persons was 10.12 and the average number of months of unemployment, 1.88.

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Lynn during the Census Year — Concluded.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
5	3	3	5	2	1	70	92	10.91	1
77	49	71	61	42	24	690	1,103	10.15	2
5	3	3	5	2	1	40	68	9.76	3
72	46	68	56	40	23	650	1,035	10.15	4
17	21	20	26	10	8	211	352	9.93	5
13	14	14	4	9	3	142	222	9.99	6
10	7	7	2	4	1	75	125	9.71	7
3	7	7	2	5	2	64	97	10.35	8
8	8	10	12	11	2	169	171	10.36	9
2	2	2	5	-	-	20	33	10.18	10
6	6	8	7	11	2	89	138	10.41	11
5	11	2	14	14	7	159	225	10.79	12
1	-	1	-	1	-	4	8	9.63	13
4	11	1	14	13	7	155	217	10.83	14
30	30	25	29	24	13	457	676	10.31	15
21	12	15	19	10	5	305	432	10.37	16
9	18	10	10	14	8	152	244	10.20	17
533	458	563	536	421	184	6,108	9,723	10.12	18
376	314	401	383	277	119	4,047	6,601	10.02	19
157	144	162	153	144	65	2,061	3,122	10.35	20

Of the 9,723 persons covered by the table, who were engaged in the boot and shoe industry in Lynn, as their regular occupation during some part of the Census year, there were 420 persons, including 316 males and 104 females, who were returned as also engaged in some other occupation 4.89 months on the average. The number of months of employment in other occupation, applied to the total number of persons in the industry in the city, would result in an average per person of 0.21 months. Combining this average time employed in some other occupation with the average time employed in Boots and Shoes, 10.12 months as previously shown, we find that the average number of months' employment on the whole becomes 10.33; and that the remaining part of the full year, or 1.67 months, indicates the average number of months of absolute unemployment for the boot and shoe operatives in Lynn during the year under consideration. The total number of persons engaged in the industry in Lynn, as their regular occupation, is 56.40 per cent of the total number engaged in manufactures.

BROCKTON.

The table for the city of Brockton is identical in form with the one just considered and also relates entirely to the boot and shoe industry.

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Brockton during the Census Year.

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Boot and shoe makers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	2	1	10	4	4
2	Males,	1	1	9	3	3
3	Females,	1	-	1	1	1
4	Channellers, shoes (males),	1	1	-	3	1
5	Cutters, upper leather, shoes (males),	-	-	-	-	-
6	Cutters, <i>n. s.</i> , shoes (males),	4	3	2	10	4
7	Cutters, boots and shoes (males),	-	1	-	-	1
8	Dressers (shoes),	1	4	2	3	1
9	Males,	-	1	-	-	-
10	Females,	1	3	2	3	1
11	Edge makers, shoes (males),	1	2	1	7	5
12	Eyeleters, shoes (males),	1	-	-	-	-
13	Finishers (shoes),	6	7	3	4	11
14	Males,	6	7	3	3	11
15	Females,	-	-	-	1	-
16	Finishers, boots and shoes (males),	-	1	1	-	1
17	Fitters, shoes (males),	-	-	-	1	1
18	Foremen, boots and shoes (males),	1	-	-	1	-
19	Hand sewers, shoes (males),	-	1	-	-	5
20	Heelers, shoes (males),	-	-	4	3	4
21	Heel machine operators, shoes (males),	-	-	-	-	1
22	Heel makers, shoes (males),	-	-	-	-	1
23	Lasters, shoes (males),	11	5	8	16	11
24	Lasters, boots and shoes (males),	-	1	3	-	1
25	Levellers, shoes (males),	1	-	1	2	3
26	Machine operators, <i>n. s.</i> (boots and shoes),	4	3	3	5	5
27	Males,	4	3	2	3	4
28	Females,	-	-	1	2	1
29	Nailers, shoes (males),	-	-	1	-	1
30	Pasters (shoes),	1	1	-	1	2
31	Males,	-	-	-	-	-
32	Females,	1	1	-	1	2
33	Sewing machine operators, shoes (males),	1	-	-	-	-
34	Shoemakers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	17	10	8	8	6
35	Males,	14	8	6	7	6
36	Females,	3	2	2	1	-
37	Skivers, shoes (males),	1	-	-	-	1
38	Stickers (shoes),	-	1	3	1	3
39	Males,	-	-	-	1	1
40	Females,	-	1	3	-	2
41	Stitchers (shoes),	2	2	2	9	3
42	Males,	1	-	-	2	1
43	Females,	1	2	2	7	2
44	Stitchers (boots and shoes),	-	-	-	2	2
45	Males,	-	-	-	1	1
46	Females,	-	-	-	1	1
47	Table work, shoes (females),	2	2	7	4	6
48	Troers, shoes (males),	1	1	3	3	3
49	Trimmers (shoes),	2	-	-	2	1
50	Males,	-	-	-	2	1
51	Females,	2	-	-	-	-
52	Vampers (shoes),	1	1	4	1	-
53	Males,	1	1	2	1	-
54	Females,	-	-	2	-	-

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Brockton during the Census Year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
6	3	13	10	12	17	191	273	10.70	1
4	2	13	9	10	16	163	234	10.74	2
2	1	-	1	2	1	28	39	10.46	3
4	9	2	2	3	3	35	64	9.75	4
2	9	7	2	8	3	57	88	10.75	5
15	27	62	35	89	44	347	642	10.44	6
1	2	4	-	3	5	69	86	11.30	7
9	9	10	11	12	10	70	142	9.85	8
3	2	2	1	2	2	11	24	9.71	9
6	7	8	10	10	8	59	118	9.87	10
11	11	16	27	37	23	135	276	10.21	11
1	-	2	3	3	2	25	37	10.86	12
14	17	36	43	42	30	207	420	10.03	13
14	17	33	38	41	29	193	395	10.00	14
-	-	3	5	1	1	14	25	10.48	15
1	2	3	2	3	2	22	38	10.21	16
-	4	3	5	8	2	17	41	10.05	17
1	1	1	5	9	9	190	218	11.65	18
14	10	6	10	10	5	50	111	9.68	19
13	5	13	13	22	5	70	152	9.82	20
-	3	1	2	3	3	26	39	10.95	21
1	3	2	3	2	-	29	41	10.80	22
42	37	57	75	90	61	442	855	10.15	23
4	5	5	12	13	9	81	134	10.63	24
-	1	4	3	9	8	23	55	9.95	25
15	10	20	21	27	19	320	452	10.82	26
11	8	15	14	20	12	202	298	10.64	27
4	2	5	7	7	7	118	154	11.17	28
-	1	6	3	4	2	21	39	10.36	29
2	1	8	11	9	2	48	86	10.31	30
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	7.00	31
1	-	7	11	9	2	48	83	10.43	32
3	-	2	3	5	4	17	35	10.29	33
18	17	25	24	27	21	220	401	9.74	34
14	14	20	18	22	17	177	323	9.72	35
4	3	5	6	5	4	43	78	9.82	36
2	-	1	3	6	4	27	45	10.69	37
5	8	9	9	14	2	28	83	9.24	38
1	2	2	1	5	-	7	20	9.40	39
4	6	7	8	9	2	21	63	9.19	40
12	18	30	56	64	37	363	598	10.72	41
5	3	10	16	16	10	79	143	10.54	42
7	15	20	40	48	27	284	455	10.77	43
3	1	2	3	9	10	100	132	11.26	44
-	-	-	-	2	3	25	32	11.31	45
3	1	2	3	7	7	75	100	11.24	46
3	5	10	15	11	12	89	166	9.95	47
15	21	15	22	20	22	132	258	10.16	48
3	3	2	8	9	3	28	61	9.85	49
3	1	1	6	5	2	21	42	10.10	50
-	2	1	2	4	1	7	19	9.32	51
4	1	9	4	5	-	42	72	9.89	52
1	-	3	2	3	-	17	31	9.52	53
3	1	6	2	2	-	25	41	10.17	54

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Brockton during the Census Year — Concluded.

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	All other branches of the industry (not classified),	-	6	4	7	7
2	Males,	-	6	2	6	5
3	Females,	-	-	2	1	2
4	TOTAL PERSONS IN THE INDUSTRY.	61	54	70	97	95
5	Males,	50	43	48	75	77
6	Females,	11	11	22	22	18

The table covers 6,716 persons, including 5,243 males and 1,473 females. Selecting the lasters (shoes) for detailed analysis we note that 855 are reported. Of these, 11 were employed one month only during the Census year; 5, two months; 8, three months; 16, four months; 11, five months; 42, six months; 37, seven months; 57, eight months; 75, nine months; 90, ten months; 61, eleven months; and 442, twelve months. The average number of months' employment was 10.15.

As to the whole number of persons in the industry, 61 were employed but one month; 54, two months; 70, three months; 97, four months; 95, five months; 249, six months; 256, seven months; 419, eight months; 469, nine months; 627, ten months; 417, eleven months; and 3,902, twelve months, or the full year. The average months of employment was 10.39, and of unemployment, 1.61.

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Haverhill during the Census Year.

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Beaters-out, shoes (males),	6	5	9	9	9
2	Buffers, shoes (males),	2	-	1	7	2
3	Burnishers, shoes (males),	1	-	2	-	1
4	Closers, shoes (females),	-	1	-	3	1
5	Corders (shoes),	1	2	1	2	3
6	Males,	-	1	-	-	-
7	Females,	1	1	1	2	3
8	Cutters, boots and shoes (males),	1	2	-	1	1
9	Cutters, upper leather, shoes (males),	-	4	2	4	5
10	Cutters, n. s., shoes (males),	7	6	12	22	13
11	Edge makers, shoes (males),	1	-	4	8	4
12	Finishers (shoes),	3	6	2	8	3
13	Males,	2	5	2	8	2
14	Females,	1	1	-	-	1
15	Foremen (boots and shoes),	-	1	1	-	2
16	Males,	-	1	-	-	2
17	Females,	-	-	1	-	-

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Brockton during the Census Year — Concluded.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
25	12	33	24	39	38	381	576	10.73	1
17	7	25	18	28	31	299	444	10.79	2
8	5	8	6	11	7	82	132	10.55	3
249	256	419	469	627	417	3,902	6,716	10.39	4
204	208	337	353	501	338	3,009	5,243	10.37	5
45	48	82	116	128	79	893	1,473	10.47	6

Of the whole number, 249 were returned as engaged part of the time in some occupation other than their regular one in Boots and Shoes. The average number of months thus employed was 4.83. This if applied to the total number of persons in the industry would increase the average number of months of employment to the extent of 0.18 and raise the aggregate to 10.57. Conversely, the average number of months of absolute unemployment for the entire number of persons covered by the table becomes 1.43 for the year.

The total number of persons in the industry, as a regular occupation, in Brockton was 71.85 per cent of the number engaged in manufactures.

HAVERHILL.

A similar table for the persons engaged in the boot and shoe industry in Haverhill is next presented.

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Haverhill during the Census Year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
11	16	21	23	26	5	122	262	9.37	1
6	8	14	12	9	1	51	113	9.45	2
1	4	5	6	8	1	22	51	9.71	3
2	4	6	9	7	1	19	53	9.00	4
-	6	4	8	11	-	29	67	9.48	5
-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	8.50	6
-	6	3	8	11	-	27	63	9.54	7
1	2	2	2	1	2	32	47	10.30	8
2	6	4	16	12	9	55	119	9.78	9
39	43	56	62	65	16	445	786	10.07	10
3	7	9	20	14	2	52	124	9.44	11
14	10	25	23	14	5	76	189	9.19	12
12	10	22	21	14	5	70	173	9.26	13
2	-	3	2	-	-	6	16	8.38	14
2	1	1	4	3	1	185	201	11.64	15
2	1	1	2	2	1	153	165	11.66	16
-	-	-	2	1	-	32	36	11.53	17

*Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Haverhill during
the Census Year — Concluded.*

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Heelers, shoes (males),	1	2	2	12	3
2 Heel makers (shoes),	1	2	4	4	5
3 Males,	1	2	3	4	5
4 Females,	-	-	1	-	-
5 Lasters, shoes (males),	4	13	13	24	24
6 Lining makers, shoes (females),	-	1	2	1	1
7 Machine operators, <i>n. s.</i> (shoes),	3	4	3	3	5
8 Males,	3	3	3	3	5
9 Females,	-	1	-	-	-
10 Nailers, shoes (males),	1	1	-	4	2
11 Packers (boots and shoes),	4	13	4	20	4
12 Males,	4	4	1	9	3
13 Females,	-	9	3	11	1
14 Pastors (shoes),	-	1	1	1	1
15 Males,	-	-	-	1	-
16 Females,	-	1	1	-	1
17 Shoemakers, hand sewed shoes (males),	1	3	3	2	7
18 Shoemakers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	6	11	7	19	14
19 Males,	5	9	6	15	10
20 Females,	1	2	1	4	4
21 Solers (shoes),	-	1	1	2	-
22 Males,	-	1	1	2	-
23 Females,	-	-	-	-	-
24 Stitchers (shoes),	9	23	17	35	24
25 Males,	-	4	3	3	2
26 Females,	9	19	14	32	22
27 Stock fitters, shoes (males),	3	4	-	4	5
28 Trimmers (shoes),	1	3	2	7	3
29 Males,	-	-	1	1	-
30 Females,	1	3	1	6	3
31 Vampers (shoes),	2	2	3	4	2
32 Males,	1	-	-	1	-
33 Females,	1	2	3	3	2
34 All other branches of the industry (not classified),	5	11	13	27	22
35 Males,	5	6	7	21	16
36 Females,	-	5	6	6	6
37 TOTAL PERSONS IN THE INDUSTRY.	66	122	114	233	166
38 Males,	52	76	80	165	121
39 Females,	14	46	34	68	45

The table covers 6,409 persons, including 4,548 males and 1,861 females. The lasters (shoes) numbered 815, four being employed one month; 13, two months; 18, three months; 24, four months; 24, five months; 49, six months; 56, seven months; 85, eight months; 125, nine months; 87, ten months; 19, eleven months; and 311, twelve months. The average number of months' employment was 9.33.

Analyzing the figures for the entire number of persons in the industry, we find that 66 were employed but one month; 122, two months; 114, three months; 233, four months; 166, five months; 302, six months; 329, seven months; 480, eight months; 608, nine months; 565, ten

Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Haverhill during the Census Year — Concluded.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Boot and Shoe Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
11	11	14	23	29	9	192	219	9.51
9	8	15	13	12	2	126	204	10.21
9	7	15	13	12	2	115	188	10.20
-	1	3	-	-	-	11	16	10.38
49	56	55	125	57	19	311	515	9.33
4	3	3	3	19	1	13	42	9.05
7	10	10	6	16	4	61	132	9.39
7	10	10	5	14	4	57	124	9.35
-	-	-	1	2	-	4	8	9.55
4	3	5	15	7	4	20	66	9.14
12	15	19	28	32	6	134	291	9.34
2	1	8	11	10	3	65	121	9.60
10	14	11	17	22	3	69	179	9.15
5	3	5	7	4	2	33	63	9.94
-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	9.40
5	2	5	7	4	2	30	58	9.98
10	5	8	4	7	2	124	176	10.42
17	16	17	27	29	5	213	381	9.68
11	14	10	16	14	1	1-6	267	9.60
6	2	7	11	15	4	57	114	9.89
2	1	2	1	-	7	33	59	10.60
2	1	2	1	-	7	29	45	10.48
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	12.00
47	53	68	83	81	14	552	1,006	9.84
3	2	3	3	6	1	43	73	9.71
44	51	65	80	75	10	509	933	9.85
9	9	11	16	20	4	88	173	9.83
2	5	14	11	9	5	74	136	9.90
1	2	4	3	3	2	22	39	10.31
1	3	10	8	6	3	52	97	9.74
7	7	11	18	22	3	59	131	9.43
-	2	-	-	4	-	4	12	8.92
7	5	11	18	15	3	46	119	9.48
26	17	43	43	30	9	263	512	9.47
17	10	27	30	18	6	214	380	9.68
9	7	16	13	12	3	49	132	8.87
302	329	480	608	565	139	3,285	6,409	9.74
212	231	337	429	382	106	2,357	4,548	9.77
90	98	143	179	183	33	928	1,861	9.68

months; 139, eleven months; and 3,285, twelve months, or the full year. The average number of months of employment was 9.74, and of unemployment, 2.26.

Of the persons whose usual occupation was in the industry, 563 obtained, on the average, 5.12 months' employment in some occupation other than their regular one. This employment applied to the total number of persons covered by the table increases the average number of months to the extent of 0.45, or to 10.19 on the whole. That is to say, the 6,409 persons in Haverhill whose usual occupation was in the boot and shoe industry obtained either in that industry or in some other,

10.19 months' employment upon the average; the months of unemployment being, upon the average, 1.81.

In Haverhill, of the total number of persons reported as engaged in manufactures, 70.70 per cent were employed in the boot and shoe industry, as their usual occupation.

Number of Persons Employed in the Paper and Paper Goods Industry in Holyoke during the Census Year.

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS AND SEX.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Back tenders,	-	-	1	1	-
2	Males,	-	-	1	1	-
3	Females,	-	-	-	-	-
4	Calenderers,	3	5	1	3	4
5	Males,	3	4	-	1	1
6	Females,	-	1	1	2	3
7	Cutters,	3	2	3	1	4
8	Males,	2	1	1	1	2
9	Females,	1	1	2	-	2
10	Engineers (males),	3	1	-	-	-
11	Engine tenders (males),	3	-	2	-	-
12	Envelope makers,	-	2	-	-	-
13	Males,	-	1	-	-	-
14	Females,	-	1	-	-	-
15	Finishers,	2	3	1	1	1
16	Males,	1	2	1	-	1
17	Females,	1	1	-	1	-
18	Flremen (males),	1	-	-	-	1
19	Machine tenders,	3	2	1	1	5
20	Males,	2	2	1	1	4
21	Females,	1	-	-	-	1
22	Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	16	17	5	12	9
23	Males,	11	14	3	7	7
24	Females,	5	3	2	5	2
25	Paper loft employes (males),	1	-	-	-	1
26	Rag cutters,	2	3	-	1	2
27	Males,	1	-	-	-	-
28	Females,	1	3	-	1	2
29	Rag room operatives,	7	1	2	-	1
30	Males,	7	1	2	-	1
31	Females,	-	-	-	-	-
32	Rag sorters (females),	3	3	4	5	3
33	Rulers,	-	3	1	1	1
34	Males,	-	2	1	-	-
35	Females,	-	1	-	1	1
36	Sorters (females),	4	2	1	3	2
37	All other branches of the industry (not classified),	3	6	4	3	2
38	Males,	2	6	3	2	1
39	Females,	1	-	1	1	1
40	TOTAL PERSONS IN THE INDUSTRY.	54	50	26	32	36
41	Males,	37	34	15	13	19
42	Females,	17	16	11	19	17

The table covers 3,324 persons, of whom 1,726 are males and 1,598 females. Of this number, during the Census year, 54 obtained employ-

HOLYOKE.

The table which follows, identical in form with those which have already been presented, relates entirely to employes in Paper and Paper Goods, the returns for Holyoke, the centre of the industry, being taken as typical.

Number of Persons Employed in the Paper and Paper Goods Industry in Holyoke during the Census Year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THEIR REGULAR OCCUPATIONS DURING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS OF CENSUS YEAR							Total Number of Persons Employed in the Paper Industry during the Census Year	Average Number of Months Employed	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3	-	2	2	2	-	71	82	11.35	1
1	-	2	2	2	-	70	79	11.45	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8.00	3
8	4	6	6	7	8	252	307	11.10	4
3	3	4	3	4	4	102	132	10.80	5
5	1	2	3	3	4	150	175	11.33	6
3	1	2	3	6	-	134	162	10.96	7
3	-	1	1	3	-	55	70	10.66	8
-	1	1	2	3	-	79	92	11.20	9
-	1	3	2	-	-	81	91	11.27	10
1	1	1	2	1	-	64	75	11.01	11
8	7	10	4	2	2	52	87	10.15	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	11.00	13
8	7	10	4	2	2	43	77	10.04	14
5	3	7	6	7	3	271	310	11.41	15
5	2	4	4	3	3	124	150	11.17	16
-	1	3	2	4	-	147	160	11.63	17
-	1	-	-	-	-	40	43	11.47	18
12	11	14	7	7	2	152	217	10.50	19
12	11	14	7	7	2	142	205	10.50	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	10.50	21
25	20	19	14	13	10	554	714	10.66	22
19	15	10	10	9	4	376	485	10.61	23
6	5	9	4	4	6	178	229	10.78	24
1	2	1	2	1	-	45	54	11.15	25
17	6	15	10	3	1	76	136	9.77	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	10.63	27
17	6	15	10	3	1	69	128	9.72	28
-	-	-	-	-	1	90	102	10.89	29
-	-	-	-	-	1	47	59	10.08	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	12.00	31
2	2	1	6	4	6	411	450	11.52	32
2	-	-	2	3	2	37	52	10.46	33
1	-	-	-	2	-	30	36	10.92	34
1	-	-	2	1	2	7	16	9.44	35
7	2	9	5	7	5	142	189	10.77	36
8	9	6	12	8	3	189	253	10.66	37
8	8	6	11	8	3	171	229	10.71	38
-	1	-	1	-	-	15	24	10.21	39
102	70	96	83	71	43	2,661	3,324	10.91	40
54	44	46	44	40	17	1,363	1,726	10.80	41
48	26	50	39	31	26	1,298	1,598	11.04	42

ment for one month only; 50, two months; 26, three months; 32, four months; 36, five months; 102, six months; 70, seven months; 96, eight

months; 83, nine months; 71, ten months; 43, eleven months; and 2,661, twelve months, or the full year. The average number of months of employment in the industry was 10.91, and of unemployment, 1.09. Of the whole number, 152 reported, on the average, 5.48 months' employment in some other occupation. This applied to the whole number of persons covered by the table increases the aggregate average to the extent of 0.25 months. Hence, the total number of persons in Holyoke whose usual occupation was in the paper and paper goods industry obtained, on the whole, an average of 11.16 months' employment during the year; the average number of months of absolute unemployment being reduced to 0.84.

The persons engaged in the paper and paper goods industry as their usual occupation constituted 28.52 per cent of the total number employed in manufactures in Holyoke.

Accepting the figures for Fall River, Lowell, and Lawrence, presented in the February Bulletin, as typical of conditions in the cotton and woollen industries, and those herein summarized for Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill, and Holyoke as representing the boot and shoe and paper and paper goods industries, we now present a table, showing, for the purpose of comparison, the average months of employment and unemployment.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND CITIES.	Total Number of Employés in Specified Industries	Total Number Employed in Specified Industries for Full Year	Average Number of Months of Employ- ment in Specified Industries	Average Number of Months of Employ- ment in Some Other Occupation	Aggregate Average Number of Months of Employ- ment	Aggregate Average Number of Months of Unem- ployment
COTTON GOODS.						
Fall River,	22,521	2,321	9.38	0.13	9.51	2.49
WOOLLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.						
Lowell,	2,116	1,553	10.96	0.22	11.18	0.82
Lawrence,	6,436	5,407	11.14	0.14	11.23	0.72
BOOTS AND SHOES.						
Lynn,	9,723	6,108	10.12	0.21	10.33	1.67
Brockton,	6,716	3,902	10.39	0.18	10.57	1.43
Haverhill,	6,409	3,285	9.74	0.45	10.19	1.81
PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.						
Holyoke,	3,324	2,661	10.91	0.25	11.16	0.84

These figures, we may again point out, cover the Census year, as that affords a basis of comparison derived from a house to house canvass in which answers upon the question of employment were obtained directly from the families of the employés themselves. The particular year involved was one in which the industries, especially the cotton industry, were more or less affected by an unusual depression.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING HOURS OF LABOR.

It is usual in the second number of the Bulletin in each year to present a summary of the changes in legislation affecting hours of labor in the different States. Our last summary appeared in April, 1899, and covered all such legislation up to January 1, 1899. Since that time up to January 1, 1900, the following changes have been made:

In *California*, eight hours is prescribed as a day's work on all public works. In *Massachusetts*, eight hours is defined as a day's work for city and town employes. In *Washington*, eight hours now constitute a day's labor on all public works except in emergencies, under which the time may be extended, and in such cases an allowance of 50 per cent increase is to be made for all overtime. In *West Virginia*, eight hours is defined as a day's labor for State employes, and it is made unlawful for officials having public work in charge or for contractors on public works to require or permit longer hours. In *Idaho*, the law previously enacted requiring eight hours as a day's work on all public works was found to have been subjected to an illegality respecting the method of its passage, and to correct this the law has been reenacted. In *New York*, it has now been provided that each contract for State or municipal work involving the employment of mechanics or laborers shall provide that eight hours be the limit of a day's work. This is in amendment of a previous statute upon the subject.

With respect to the hours of women and children, it has been provided in *Nebraska* that females in manufacturing establishments, hotels, etc., shall not be employed more than 10 hours a day nor 60 hours a week. The factory law in *New York* has been amended so as to provide that no minor under 18 and no female shall be employed before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening. The law formerly covered females under 21 and males under 18. It will be noticed that by the amendment all women are covered without regard to age. It has also been provided in New York that no female and no male under 18 years of age shall be employed in factories in operating emery wheels for polishing or buffing. *Rhode Island* has strengthened its factory law by explicitly providing that factory inspectors shall enforce the act fixing 10 hours as the limit of a day's work for women and for children under 16 in manufacturing establishments. In *Michigan*, the factory law has been amended so as to provide that children cannot be employed in manufactories between six o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning. In *Wisconsin*, it has been provided that no person under 18 shall work more than eight hours a day or 48 hours a week.

in cigar manufactories. It has also been provided in Wisconsin that no person under the age of 16 shall be permitted to work at any gainful occupation longer than 10 hours in any one day, nor more than six days a week, nor between the hours of nine o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning. The labor legislation in Wisconsin in 1899 further provided that children under 14 years shall not be employed at any time in any factory or workshop, or in or about any mine, or in any mercantile establishment, laundry, or in the telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service, except during the vacation of the public schools in the town, district, or city where such children are employed. In *Indiana*, it is prescribed that no person under 16 years and no female under 18 years employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, laundry, renovating works, bakery, or printing office shall be permitted to work more than 60 hours in any one week, nor more than 10 in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter day on the last day of the week; nor shall such persons be permitted to work more hours in any one week than will make an average of 10 hours per day for the whole number of days which such persons shall so work during such week. The following provisions relating to child labor were also prescribed by the Indiana Legislature of 1899: That no child under 14 years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, mine, quarry, laundry, renovating works, bakery, or printing office within the State; that no woman or female young person shall be employed in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing between the hours of ten at night and six in the morning; that no person under 16 and no female under 18 shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion.

In *Colorado*, eight hours now constitute a day's work, except in emergency, in mines, smelters, and reduction works. In *Missouri*, eight hours is the limit of a day's work in mines at depth of 200 feet or more, other than coal mines. It is also provided in Missouri that employes in bakeries and confectionery establishments cannot work more than six days in one week, said week to commence at a stated time, "post meridian," on Sunday and to terminate not later than the corresponding time on Saturday of the same week—excepted from this rule may be the time on Sunday for setting the sponges for the night's work following. Provision was also made that no person under the age of 16 years can be employed in any bakeshop between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning. In *North Carolina* and *West Virginia*, Labor Day was established as a legal holiday.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

QUARTER ENDING APRIL 30, 1900.

The regular quarterly summary of conditions affecting labor, employment, earnings, and cost of living, in the industrial centres of the Commonwealth, based upon special reports and comparisons made by agents of the Bureau, for the quarter ending April 30, 1900, follows:

BOSTON. The building industry is extremely quiet, although, for seasonal reasons, more men are employed than at date of our last report, and they are generally working full time. The depression, in comparison with other years, is mainly due to high cost of material, and the temporary suspension of projected operations in anticipation of a decline in prices in the future. The uncertainty as to conditions in the labor field is also reported as a deterrent. A few establishments holding large contracts or not confined to work in the city are well employed. Repair work and alterations present greater activity than new operations. Builders, in some cases, are of the opinion that the market is overstocked with houses built for sale, and it would be well if work in this line could be entirely suspended for a year. Rates of wages have not changed locally since January, although a demand from granite cutters for an increase of 33.33 per cent, embodied in the combined advance in wages and reduction in working time, is under consideration. Firms conducting extended operations outside the local field have advanced wages 10 per cent since January, principally on work outside the State, and there is a tendency toward higher prices for labor generally.

In price of stock, reductions appear in best grades of structural iron, with no change in ordinary grades. Framing lumber is slightly higher, oak lower, and no change in mahogany. White wood is firm with an upward tendency, builders' hardware lower, and plumbing materials steady. Cement has advanced in price, and bricks are slightly higher. Prices obtained by builders afford no greater margin of profit than for some time past. Collections are good.

In the clothing industry, the business for the quarter has been greatly in excess of that for the closing months of 1899. Establishments have been running on full time, and up to about 80 per cent of full capacity. The cost of woollen and cotton cloth, as well as all other materials, has advanced during the quarter, and selling prices have also advanced, but not sufficiently to meet the increased cost of production. The slight falling off in the cost of wool during the latter part of the quarter has caused

a slight depression in the business, but manufacturers consider this only temporary. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are reported fair.

In the manufacture of cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, especially lamps and gas and electric light fixtures, business has continued to improve. Stock has slightly increased in cost, and the product has been slightly advanced in selling price. Establishments are running on full time and up to about 75 per cent of full capacity. No change is reported in the rate of wages. Collections are reported fair.

In Metals and Metallic Goods, conditions remain substantially the same as during the closing months of 1899. A slight increase is noted in the cost of some grades of stock, while in others, especially in iron, there has been a slight decrease. Selling prices are unchanged. Establishments are running on full time, and to about 70 per cent of full capacity. Foundries which manufacture castings for stoves and ranges are less active than formerly, chiefly on account of the season. The plant of the Revere Copper Company was shut down during the first two weeks in April. This will partly account for the number of persons employed being smaller, as shown in our summary. Wages are unchanged; collections fair.

In Machines and Machinery, business has continued to improve. The demand for new machinery keeps the establishments running on full time, and up to full capacity. The scarcity of iron, which delayed the foundries in furnishing castings, as reported for the last quarter in 1899, has been to a great extent overcome. The cost of some grades of iron has slightly decreased, while in other grades the market remains firm. Selling prices remain unchanged, and the prospects for the future are favorable. No change is reported in the rate of wages. Collections are good.

In Musical Instruments and Materials, especially in the manufacture of pianos, business has continued to improve over the previous quarter, and the prospects are bright for a successful year. The cost of raw materials has slightly increased during the quarter, but no change is reported in selling prices. Factories are running on full time, and nearly up to full capacity. Wages remain unchanged, and collections are reported good.

In the printing, publishing, and bookbinding industry, business is generally good. Employment has been steadier than last year, although in some quarters demand has dropped off a little during April. There has been so much work to do for nearly a year past that many firms have not been active in soliciting orders. In certain lines, especially fine printing for invitations and card work, great activity prevails. In fine business printing, however, the demand has fallen off somewhat during the last two months of the quarter, but the decline is as yet slight, and is chiefly noticeable as compared with conditions shown in January and February, in which months business was extraordinarily active. In special printing for advertising purposes, the volume of business has increased continuously since last year.

Book printing and publishing has much improved since January, which was a quiet month. The situation in these lines is better than it was in 1899, although business was then good. Orders are given far ahead and demand is regular. It is predicted by some concerns that the present year will show the largest volume of business ever handled by them. All establishments are running full, and special and book printing concerns are generally running overtime, and are being operated to their fullest capacity. In general printing, a few concerns are running at only from 80 to 90 per cent of full capacity. Rates of wages throughout the industry are the same as reported in January. In the cost of stock there is practically no change, although there are slight advances in some kinds. The trade, however, expects a fall in the price of paper in the immediate future. Selling prices are firm, with some slight advances in general printing since January. In book printing, prices have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent since February 1, averaging $11\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Collections are variable according to the kind of work done.

In the brewing industry, demand generally shows an improvement over that for the same months in 1899, although one or two breweries report it normal for the season. The first three months of this year have been warmer than usual, which accounts for the increase. Breweries are recovering from the usual Lenten decrease in demand. Some concerns report an increase in volume of business of 30 per cent over that for the first three months of last year. A general increase is predicted after the first of May. Tentative movements of the Brewers' Association looking to the abolition of the government tax on malt liquors are noted. About \$37,000,000 per year is received from this source by the government. Brewers, as a rule, oppose the removal of part of the tax, as it is believed that in such an event the remainder will not be taken off for a long time, if ever. Not much confidence is felt, however, that the Association will be successful, as the amount of revenue lost to the government would be too large to be given up without strong opposition. Breweries are running full time at from 45 to 65 per cent of their capacity, averaging in the vicinity of 55 per cent. Rates of wages have not changed since the January report. In the cost of stock, hops and malt are a trifle lower than in January, although hops are higher than last year, but corn goods and rice have risen since our last report. Flakes have risen within a month to \$1.42 from \$1.28 per hundred. Freight rates have declined between Chicago and eastern points, which favors the buyer here. Selling prices are the same as at date of our last report. The near approach of the date for the payment of license fees by retailers makes collections slow.

The product of the breweries in Massachusetts for the months of January, February, and March of 1900, as compared with the same months of 1899, kindly furnished by Collector James D. Gill, Chief of the District of Massachusetts Internal Revenue Service, is as follows:

Product for 1899: January, 98,200 barrels; February, 102,383 barrels; March, 125,318 barrels; total, 325,901 barrels. Product for 1900: January, 106,647 barrels; February, 112,527 barrels; March, 123,192 barrels; total, 342,366 barrels. This shows an increase in the product in fermented liquors in this State of 16,465 barrels for the quarter ending March 31, 1900.

Demand for non-alcoholic drinks has been about the same as last year. The active season does not usually commence until about the first of June. It is, therefore, too early to predict the condition of business. Establishments are running full time, but to no more than one-fourth or one-half of full capacity. Wages are generally unchanged, although there have been slight special advances. Stock generally has advanced since January. Selling prices remain unchanged. Collections are fair.

Establishments reporting 6,280 persons employed for the week ending January 13, report 6,572 for the week ending April 14, a gain of 4.65 per cent. The weekly payroll for these numbers, respectively, rose from \$75,669 to \$80,311, an increase of 6.13 per cent.

BROCKTON. In Boots and Shoes, the open winter prevented many retailers from disposing of stocks of rubbers and heavy leather goods, in consequence of which, the former, which have to be paid for in December, are packed away upon shelves; and, as a rule, the leather manufacturers have had to carry the manufacturers of rubber goods, resulting in a late demand this spring. During the fall, dealers bought heavily in advance, anticipating a rise in prices. Notwithstanding these conditions, demand in many factories this spring is fully as good as in 1899, but does not equal that of the closing months of the year, as is shown by the shipments which were as follows: Cases shipped from January 13, 1899, to April 14, 1899, 151,566; cases shipped from January 12, 1900, to April 13, 1900, 161,191; an increase of 9,625 cases over the spring of 1899.

Foreign demand for men's shoes is increasing. Factories supplying western trade report a remarkably good demand this spring; better than in 1899, and fully equal to that of the fall. In boys' shoes, better grades are required. Orders in all lines are delayed later than usual this year, and the spring season will run closely into that for the fall trade, which begins in July. It is generally expected that the fall demand will be large.

Factories are running full time, and from 25 per cent to full capacity. Rates of wages remain unchanged. There have been no labor troubles during the quarter. The cost of stock is generally unchanged, with a slight advance in sole leather. Selling prices have advanced since January from 5 to 11½ per cent. Collections are good from jobbers, although as a rule retailers are slow.

The number on the payroll for establishments reporting for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14, respectively, shows a decline of 37.58 per cent, the weekly payroll declining 46.14 per cent, due to the season.

CAMBRIDGE. In the boiler making industry demand is fully as good as it was a year ago, and some concerns are doing nearly four times as much as they were then, and one-third more than during the last four months of 1899. There are indications that this extreme activity will not continue, but prospects are good for a large output and full employment during the coming year. Establishments are running full time, and from 67 per cent to full capacity. There has been no general change in wages, but special advances have been made. Stock is from 10 to 15 per cent lower than in January, and selling prices have fallen off correspondingly.

In machine shops and foundries, business is better than last spring, and prospects are good for a continuance of the present situation at least until October. Iron is bought for six months ahead and no concessions will probably be obtained in buying for deliveries before October. Selling prices will remain unchanged until that time. Collections are good.

In cooking apparatus (tinware), the year opened with a fairly good demand, but it is not continuing as well as was expected; and although it still remains good it is not equal to that of last fall. Full time is reported, but only about 60 per cent of full capacity. Rates of wages are not changed. Stock has advanced slightly, with no changes in selling prices. Collections are good.

The persons employed in identical establishments reporting for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14 show an increase of 15.05 per cent, the weekly payroll for these employes increasing 24.07 per cent.

CHICOPEE. In the cotton industry, business continues good. Mills are running full time, and to full capacity. The cost of raw cotton and cotton yarn has increased during the quarter, and the selling value of cotton cloth has also increased to meet the increased cost of production. The number of persons employed, as well as the amount of wages paid, shows an increase. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are good.

In the knit goods industry, demand is better than for the previous quarter. Factories are running on full time and to about 90 per cent of full capacity. Manufacturers report favorable prospects for the coming year. Wages remain unchanged, and collections good.

The number of persons employed in establishments reporting for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14, respectively, increased from 3,015 to 3,113, a gain of 3.25 per cent. The weekly payroll increased from \$19,485 to \$20,305, a gain of 4.21 per cent.

FALL RIVER. The market for print cloth has been active since January until near the end of the quarter covered by this report, but is now quiet. Mills manufacturing wide cloths are better sold up than the others. The outlook is good. Printers must buy largely sooner or later. A decline in the price of cloth would stimulate orders and increase production.

In odd and fancy goods, demand fully equals that of the corresponding months in 1899. The spring demand for sateens, twills, bed quilts, etc. was good but is now slackened. In fine colored goods, orders are slow. There was an advance in price early in the season upon increased demand. Some cancelled orders are reported.

Mills are generally running on full time, in some departments overtime, and to full capacity. Rates of wages are unchanged since our last report, but since January, 1898, show a material advance. Raw cotton has advanced in price since January. Selling prices for print cloth changed from $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents on January 13 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents on April 14.

Identical establishments reporting for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14, show the number employed for each week, respectively, to be 5,124 and 5,100. The weekly payroll for these employes rose from \$36,875 to \$37,264, a gain of 1.05 per cent.

HAVERHILL. In the boot and shoe industry, activity during the first two months of the quarter continued to be fully up to the level of the previous three months, but during the last month it has steadily declined. Thus, at the close of the quarter, factories are running to about 60 per cent of full capacity. This is mainly due to the fact that, owing to the low prices which prevailed during the early part of 1899, orders came in early, and in such volume as to cause an advance in prices. At present some grades of leather show a slight downward tendency, and dealers in boots and shoes are withholding orders in expectation of lower prices. During the past year leather has advanced in cost 22 per cent on the average, while during the same time wages have increased fully 18 per cent. Manufacturers, however, feel that as soon as the dealers find that prices will not decline they will enlarge their purchases. Production for export has largely increased. This is a new feature in the industry here.

The shipments of boots and shoes from this city during the quarter ending April 14, 1900, was 149,585 cases, while for the quarter ending January 13, 1900, the number of cases shipped was 132,048, showing a gain for the first quarter of 1900 of 17,537 cases. During the year 1898, 396,281 cases of boots and shoes were shipped from Haverhill, while for the year 1899, the shipments amounted to 460,726 cases, an increase of 64,445 cases.

Wages remain unchanged, excepting rates paid to lasters upon "Goodyear Welts," which have advanced $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. There has been no reduction in the rate of wages paid shoe workers in any factory in Haverhill during the seasons of 1899 and 1900. This cannot be said of any other season since 1892.

On account of the difference in season, the number of employes reported from establishments canvassed for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14 declined from 3,014 to 2,180, a loss of 27.67 per cent;

the weekly payroll dropping from \$31,622 to \$20,040, a decline of 36.63 per cent.

HOLYOKE. In the paper industry, demand does not appear to be as strong as for the quarter covered by our last report, and while all the mills are running on full time, some of them are running to about 75 per cent of their capacity only. This applies principally to establishments producing fine writing paper. Mills which manufacture book and wrapping paper are running on full time and up to full capacity. The cost of stock remains generally unchanged, while selling prices have been increased about 10 per cent. No change is reported in the rate of wages. Collections are fair.

The demand for alpaca goods continues strong, and the outlook is favorable. The cost of stock has slightly increased, and selling prices have slightly advanced. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are reported fair.

In the woollen industry here, demand has continued active, although a slight decline appears at the close of the quarter. The cost of stock has increased about 10 per cent, and selling prices of cloth have been advanced in the same proportion. Manufacturers are sanguine as to the future, however, and consider the present condition due in a great measure to the changes which have taken place in prices, which they believe will be soon satisfactorily adjusted. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are fair.

In the cotton industry, the demand for cotton cloth remains steady, while that for yarns, warps, and thread continues to increase. The cost of stock has increased about 20 per cent, and selling prices have been advanced in the same ratio. The mills are all running on full time and to full capacity. Wages remain unchanged except for loom fixers and dresser tenders in the thread mills, which have increased 10 per cent. Collections are good.

Establishments reporting 7,011 employes for the week ending January 13 return 7,224 for the week ending April 14, a gain of 3.04 per cent. The weekly payroll shows an increase from \$54,931 to \$55,851, or 1.67 per cent.

LAWRENCE. In the cotton industry, mills are running on full time and to full capacity. The same conditions reported for the industry in Lowell exist in this city. The demand for duck, awnings, ticking, shirtings, and all fancy grades continues to increase. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are good.

In the woollen and worsted mills, improvement is reported as compared with the closing months of 1899. Mills are running on full time and to full capacity. The cost of stock has advanced during the quarter, although at its close prices show a declining tendency. Selling prices have also increased. This has slightly restricted activity in the industry at the close of the quarter. Wages are unchanged; collections fair.

The worsted yarn mills have been running on full time and to full capacity, but at the close of the quarter they show diminished activity. No change is reported in the rate of wages.

The demand for prints has fallen off since the fall of 1899, but this condition is considered temporary. Mills are running on full time, and to about 80 per cent of full capacity. Wages remain unchanged.

The number of employes reported from establishments canvassed for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14, rose from 17,553 to 17,937, a gain of 2.19 per cent. The weekly payroll did not materially change, being \$138,366 and \$138,144, for each week, respectively.

LOWELL. In the cotton industry, while activity generally continues, the demand for so-called domestic goods has declined. On the other hand, the demand for fancy goods has increased, some of the mills running overtime, especially in the spinning department. Generally, in the industry, mills are running full time and to full capacity, and the outlook for the future is good. Raw cotton has advanced in price during the months covered by this report. Fine qualities of Egyptian cotton are reported scarce. The selling price of cotton cloth has also been advanced to meet the increased cost of production. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are fair.

In woollen and worsted goods, the demand is not quite as strong as it was during the fall. This condition is thought to be temporary and due principally to the increase in the cost of wool, on account of which prices have been advanced. The selling prices on heavy weight goods have been increased about 35 per cent during the past year. During the present quarter the cost of wool has increased, on the average, about eight per cent, although at the close of the quarter it had declined about two cents per pound. Manufacturers increased their stock largely during the closing months of 1899. Mills are running on full time, and in most cases to full capacity. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are good.

In the manufacture of machinery, demand has continued to increase, and more persons are employed than were reported for the previous quarter. Wages remain unchanged, notwithstanding advances in individual cases. Establishments are running full time and to full capacity. The cost of stock has remained unchanged, except a slight decrease on grades of iron during the latter part of the quarter. Collections are good.

In the steam heating and plumbing business, improvement is reported over the quarter covered by our last report. Stock has increased in price, especially iron pipe. Establishments are running on full time, but not to full capacity. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are fair.

In the bobbin industry, business still continues to increase, and the prospects are bright for the coming year. Stock has slightly advanced in cost during the quarter, although selling prices remain practically unchanged. Establishments are running on full time, and to full capacity. Wages are unchanged. Collections are fair.

Identical establishments in the various industries report 17,607 employés for the week ending January 13 and 17,790 for the week ending April 14, a gain of 1.04 per cent. The weekly payroll for these weeks, respectively, was \$135,837 and \$136,541, a gain of 0.52 per cent.

LYNN. Demand for all kinds of boots and shoes has been better this year than for the same months of 1899. The volume of business done by many of the houses is very much greater than last spring, and none have reported any decline. The factories generally are running on spring orders, but a few have started on fall goods. There is noted a tendency towards conservatism on the part of jobbers who are waiting for retailers to determine whether to take slightly inferior goods at ruling prices or better goods at an advance. With the exception of the territory covered by the war in South Africa, there is no diminution in the demand for that country; on the contrary, it is slightly better than last year. Foreign shipments could be greatly increased, and probably doubled, if buyers would take goods from April to July when the home demand falls off. It is believed generally that prices will not decline, except in cases where large factories may make slight concessions in order to keep their operatives employed. There is a tendency noted toward the purchase of the better grades of shoes, and factories are forcing this condition of things somewhat. Shoe manufacturers have been better able to control prices during the past nine months than for some years previously, and opposition to legitimate advances has disappeared.

There was a large demand in slippers last fall, and purchasers increased stocks largely. As a result, the spring demand has not been so good as in 1899. Fall demand is not yet felt. Factories are now shipping samples. Establishments are running full time, and from 50 per cent to full capacity, although slipper factories are running rather lower. Cost of stock is practically the same as in January, and there is no downward tendency.

All the shoe workers in one factory were on a strike for two days in March, the result of a disagreement between the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and Knights of Labor. Outside of this there have been no labor troubles.

Selling prices of the better grades of shoes have advanced, while other grades have been manufactured to a fixed price. There will be a practical advance on fall goods, either through an increase in price or by reduction in quality. Collections have been very good, although they fell off slightly during April. There have been a number of failures in the retail trade this season, owing to the fact that the open season retarded sales.

In morocco leather, business is now quiet. Demand for goat and calf began to fall off in March. The sales of some factories dropped off one-half. The drop in the demand for sheep leather began in some factories as early as January, said to be due to the high price of skins.

Many tanners had to decline orders for that reason. Shoe manufacturers generally bought heavily of sheep leather last fall. Improved conditions in the industry generally are predicted for the near future. Factories are now running full time and from two-thirds to full capacity, those producing goat leather showing the greatest activity. Wages are the same as in January, and the cost of material is practically the same, although the tendency is downward on some lines. The decline in price offsets about 10 per cent of the advance during the quarter ending December 31. Selling prices remain unchanged, although buyers are demanding better goods for ruling rates which the leather manufacturers claim to be unable to furnish. Collections are fair and slightly better than in February.

As in other boot and shoe centres, the number of employes reported from establishments canvassed for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14 shows a decline for seasonal reasons, the decrease being very slight, however, namely from 2,222 to 2,218. The weekly payroll declined from \$23,711 to \$21,957, or 7.40 per cent.

NEW BEDFORD. In the cotton industry, demand is fully as good as for the corresponding season in 1899. Production about equals that of the fall. The outlook is good for a continuance of present conditions during the coming year. There will probably be a slight decline in sales about May 1, but the mills are pretty well sold up. The yarn mills are doing a large and satisfactory business, and have been running nights in some of the departments. Establishments are running full time. Rates of wages are the same as in January. No labor troubles have occurred since our last report. Selling prices have advanced slightly. Collections are excellent.

This city shows a remarkable increase in the number of cotton spindles. In 1880, there were 234,784; in 1885, 454,982; in 1890, 682,084; in 1896, 1,244,400. The increase shown in the last year as compared with the first was 1,009,616, or 430.02 per cent. The increase in 1885 as compared with 1880 was 93.79 per cent; the increase in 1890 as compared with 1885, 49.91 per cent; and the increase in 1896 as compared with 1890, 82.44 per cent.

For the weeks ending January 13 and April 14, respectively, the number employed in identical establishments canvassed did not greatly vary, being 6,025 and 6,076; the payrolls for each week being \$46,487 and \$46,554.

Peabody. As reported in Lynn, the demand for morocco leather is quiet. Business commenced to decline about February 1, and continued to decline until April, since which period it has not materially changed. The volume of business for the spring months has not been as large as during the spring or fall of 1899. Demand was quite active during December and January, and compared favorably with that of the previous year, but since then sales have been for immediate consumption only. It is said that shoe manufacturers purchased in advance of requirements

during the fall in anticipation of higher prices this spring, which has resulted in the present depression.

The high market on pickled skins has checked output. The demand for goat began to slacken March 15, but, upon the whole, the volume of business compares favorably with the spring months of 1899. Manufacturers of all kinds of light leather do not consider the depression as permanent, and prices have not declined.

In fancy sheep, the spring season, as a whole, is satisfactory as compared with that of last spring, although the closing weeks of the quarter have been very dull. There are strong indications of improvement, however. Demand for wax kip and split leather has been equal to that of the first quarter in 1899, but not so heavy as that of last fall. Factories are all running full time, and from 40 per cent to full capacity. Rates of wages have not changed since January. The cost of stock is practically unchanged, except that pickled sheep skins continued to advance up to the end of February and have held firm ever since. Collections are generally reported as good.

In the manufacture of leather machinery, demand is about the same as in the corresponding months of 1899, but has fallen off from the closing months of the year. The boom of 1899 is over, but demand continues normal. The decline began early in December in some lines, while in others it was not felt until April. Establishments are running full time and to full capacity. There have been slight advances in wages since January, in special cases. The cost of stock and selling prices are practically the same as in January. Collections are reported slow.

Persons employed reported from establishments canvassed numbered 1,392 for the week ending January 13 and 1,261 for the week ending April 14, a decline of 9.41 per cent. The weekly payroll dropped from \$13,309 to \$12,125, a decline of 8.90 per cent.

WOBBURN. The leather industry shows a slight decline since our last report. Hides have decreased in cost about 10 per cent, while the cost of all other raw materials remains unchanged. The selling price of leather remains unchanged. The decrease in the number of persons employed, shown in our summary, is not due to lack of work, but on account of a strike among the buffers, beginning April 2, to obtain an increase in wages amounting to 20 per cent. There are about 150 in this city, and it is claimed that over 50 per cent of them are at present idle on account of the strike. Some of the firms have taken on the buffers with the understanding that if the advance asked for is given by the other firms, they will pay the same rate, to run from the first of April. The workmen claim that they have a just cause for their demand. They state that while the regular rate is \$15 a week, nevertheless, on account of slack work, and for other causes over which they have no control, they have not been able to earn more than \$10 a week, on the average, during the past year. This statement some of the manufacturers denied, claiming

that for the past year the men had been employed steadily and had earned full pay. The opinion was also expressed that the strike would lead manufacturers to put in improved machinery, requiring the employment of less experienced buffers. In all other branches of the industry wages remain unchanged. Collections are fair.

In the manufacture of stiffenings, heels, and pasted shoe stock, business is less active than formerly, owing to slackened demand and also to the scarcity in stock. Increased activity is expected shortly, however. Wages remain unchanged. Collections are fair.

The number of employes reported from establishments canvassed for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14 was, respectively, 1,079 and 1,032, a loss of 4.36 per cent; the weekly payroll declining from \$10,696 to \$9,220, or 13.80 per cent.

WORCESTER. A slight decline is noted, as compared with conditions prevailing during the last quarter of 1899, in Machines and Machinery, but in some lines no change appears. The general opinion is expressed that such depression as exists is temporary. Demand continues strong for textile machinery, except for woollen spinning machinery, which shows a decline since February. One establishment in this line reports the deliveries during March to be the largest for any month since it began business. Conditions in the textile industries, of course, affect the demand for textile machinery, and the recent flurry in the iron and steel market has had some adverse influence in certain lines.

Inquiry and demand for rolling-mill machinery are much better than in the spring of 1899, and fully as active as in the closing months of that year. For paper-box machinery, demand has been active until the close of the quarter, but now shows a decline. In water wheels and power transmitting machinery, no depression has yet been felt.

Other leading industries of the city report conditions which may be summarized as follows: Boiler making, demand strong. Malleable iron work, demand still active and up to the level of the corresponding months in 1899, although showing a decline since the last quarter. Machine knives, demand fully equal to last spring, but not up to that of last fall. Machine tools, demand active, although not quite so strong as shown for the months covered by our last report. In this line, all good workmen are fully employed and difficulty in obtaining skilled labor is reported. In the manufacture of machinery shears, demand remains unchanged and the outlook is good. In machine screws, depression is reported during the spring, especially since April 1. The demand for wire and wire rope has been fully as good as for the spring months in 1899, but has shown a decline recently. This industry has been affected by the flurry in the iron and steel market, but the depression is expected to be temporary only. In the brass foundries, demand is more even than in 1899. Some establishments report a decline in orders, but others report an increase. In woollen goods and satinets, the spring season has shown an

improvement over the fall, and there is a better feeling in the satinette factories than for many years. The outlook is good in both lines. In the building industry, high prices for stock have caused temporary depression.

As to employment, running time, wages, etc., we summarize as follows: Boiler making, full time and full capacity; wages unchanged; cost of stock lower on some lines, higher on others; selling prices slightly lower; collections slow. Malleable iron work, full time and up to 85 per cent of full capacity; no general change in wages, but slight advances in special cases; cost of stock somewhat lower; selling prices unchanged; collections poor. Machine knives, full time and full capacity; wages unchanged; stock lower; selling prices unchanged; collections poor. Textile machinery, generally, full time, and except on wool-carding machinery, full capacity. Present operations on certain lines of wool machinery are based on late orders; wages unchanged; cost of stock in general unchanged, although a lower tendency appears in iron and steel; selling prices unchanged; collections fair. Machine screws, full time and full capacity; wages unchanged; cost of stock lower on some goods, unchanged on others; selling prices unchanged; collections excellent. Wire and wire rope, full time and full capacity, with some departments running overtime; wages unchanged; stock lower; selling prices unchanged. Woodworking machinery, full time but not up to full capacity; wages unchanged; stock unchanged; selling prices slightly lower; collections fair. Paper-box machinery, full time and full capacity; wages advanced in special cases since January; stock lower; selling prices unchanged; collections poor. Machine tools, full time, and, with some exceptions, full capacity; wages generally unchanged, with advances in special cases; stock lower; selling prices unchanged; collections good. Water wheels and power transmitting machinery, full time and full capacity; wages unchanged; stock slightly lower; selling prices unchanged; collections good. Machinery shears, full time; wages unchanged; stock lower; selling prices unchanged; collections fair. Brass foundries, full time and full capacity; wages unchanged; stock in some lines lower, in others unchanged; selling prices unchanged; collections good. Woollen goods and satinets, full time; wages generally unchanged, with advances in certain departments; stock higher for woollen goods; selling prices higher, except for satinets, which remain unchanged. Building, full time, with limited production; wages unchanged, except stone cutters, who have been advanced from 31 @ 34 cents per hour to 36 @ 37½ cents, and steel setters, who have been advanced from 28 to 33½ cents per hour; collections fair.

Establishments canvassed in various industries for the weeks ending January 13 and April 14 report for these weeks, respectively, 7,742 and 7,521 persons employed, a decline of 2.85 per cent. The weekly payrolls, however, were \$85,184 and \$86,593, respectively, a gain of 1.65 per cent.

To summarize, the reports by industries indicate a decline in the number of persons employed for the last week in the quarter under review as compared with the last week in the preceding quarter, in the following industries: Boots and Shoes (including Soles, Heels, and Cut Stock); Leather; Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented; Metals and Metallic Goods; Paper; and Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries. The weekly payrolls also show a decline in the industries named, except in Liquors: Malt, Distilled, and Fermented (slight); and in Metals and Metallic Goods. As has been noted in the review under consideration, the declines in many of the industries are due to seasonal conditions, and not to business depression.

The following industries show an increase in the number employed: Building; Clothing; Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus (slight); Cotton Goods; Liquors and Beverages [not Spirituous] (slight); Machines and Machinery; Musical Instruments and Materials (slight); Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding; Woollen Goods; and Worsted Goods. All of these industries also show an increase in the weekly payroll.

In the aggregate, establishments which were canvassed in the different industries named show a slight decline in the comparison of persons employed, from 79,374 to 79,048. The weekly payrolls for these employes declined from \$687,133 to \$676,172.

By cities, a comparison of the final week in this and the preceding quarter shows a larger number employed in Boston, Cambridge, Chicopee, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, and New Bedford; and diminished employment in Brockton, Fall River (slight), Haverhill, Lynn (slight), Peabody, Woburn, and Worcester. The declines in many cases, as has been previously stated, are due to differences of season in the weeks under comparison.

Cost of Living. The following table contains the retail market quotations for certain standard articles of food in Boston at different dates during the quarter.

At the close as compared with the beginning lamb, mutton, and pork products are somewhat higher, while eggs are lower. The prices, as a whole, are very uniform the changes being chiefly due to the difference in the season.

Retail Prices, Standard Articles, Boston Market.

ARTICLES.	February 1, 1900	March 1, 1900	April 1, 1900	April 30, 1900
Beef, lb. sirloin steak . . . . .	.25 @ .28	.25 @ .28	.25 @ .28	.25 @ .28
rump steak . . . . .	.28 @ .30	.28 @ .30	.28 @ .30	.28 @ .30
rib roast . . . . .	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .20
chucks . . . . .	.08 @ .12	.08 @ .12	.08 @ .12	.08 @ .12
corned, fancy brisket . . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10
corned, ordinary . . . . .	.06 @ .10	.07 @ .10	.07 @ .10	.07 @ .10

Retail Prices, Standard Articles, Boston Market—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	February 1, 1900	March 1, 1900	April 1, 1900	April 30, 1900
Lamb, lb. hind quarter . . . . .	.14	.14	.14	.15
fore quarter . . . . .	.08	.08 @ .10	.10	.09 @ .10
side . . . . .	.12	.12½	.12½	.13
short chops . . . . .	.20	.20	.20 @ .25	.25
Mutton, lb. hind quarter . . . . .	.12½	.12½	.12½ @ .14	.14
fore quarter . . . . .	.07	.07	.07	.07 @ .08
whole . . . . .	.08½	.09 @ .11	.09 @ .11	.10 @ .11
short chops . . . . .	.20	.20	.20	.25
Tripe, lb. . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.08
Ham, lb. . . . .	.09	.13	.13	.13
Bacon, lb. . . . .	.11	.12 @ .13	.12 @ .13	.12 @ .13
Pork, lb. fresh . . . . .	.07	.12	.11 @ .12	.11 @ .12
salt . . . . .	.08	.09	.09	.10
corned shoulder . . . . .	.07	.09	.10	.10
smoked shoulder . . . . .	.07	.10	.10	.10
smoked rib . . . . .	.08	.10	.10	.10
pigs' feet . . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.08
Sausages, lb. ordinary . . . . .	.10	.11	.11	.11
Bologna . . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10
Frankfort . . . . .	.10	.11	.11	.11
Lard, lb. . . . .	.08	.10	.10	.10
Butter, lb. best creamery . . . . .	.25	.30	.30	.25
good creamery . . . . .	.22	.28	.28	.23
dairy . . . . .	.20	.25	.25	.20
Cheese, lb. best domestic . . . . .	.15	.16	.16	.16
ordinary . . . . .	.12	.12	.12	.12
Eggs, dozen, fresh . . . . .	.22	.20	.17	.17
case . . . . .	.25	.23	.20	.20
suburban . . . . .	.30	.25	.22	.22
Fish, lb. cod, fresh . . . . .	.08	.08	.07	.08
cod, salt . . . . .	.10	.10 @ .15	.10 @ .15	.10 @ .15
haddock . . . . .	.08	.08	.07	.08
halibut, fresh . . . . .	.25	.20 @ .25	.20	.20
halibut, smoked . . . . .	.20	.20	.20	.20
Lobsters, lb. boiled . . . . .	.22	.28	.25	.20
Clams, qt. . . . .	.20	.15	.15	.15
Turkey, lb. medium quality . . . . .	.20	.18 @ .20	.18	.18
Chickens, lb. native . . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.28 @ .30
good . . . . .	.20	.20 @ .25	.17 @ .20	.18 @ .25
Fowl, lb. . . . .	.16	.16½	.15 @ .17	.15 @ .17
Geese, lb. . . . .	.20	.18 @ .20	.18	.18
Ducks, lb. . . . .	.18	.17 @ .20	.15 @ .18	.18
Potatoes, pk. white . . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.25
Onions, qt. . . . .	.05	.08	.08	.10
Cabbage, head . . . . .	.10	.10 @ .20	.10 @ .20	.05
Apples, pk. . . . .	.50	.50 @ .75	.75	.65 @ .85

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

[Items not specially credited have been prepared from official sources by the Bureau.]

Coal Strikes in Austria.

The strikes now pending in the coal districts in the three northern provinces of Austria — Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia — involve from 60,000 to 70,000 mine operatives. The strikers have been out for six weeks for a reduction of working hours and an advance in wages, as well as redress for various minor grievances, including the length of their shifts, the existing rules regulating contract work, the condition obliging them to furnish their own light in the pits, and compelling them to buy coal for domestic consumption.

The production of coal has been almost entirely stopped by the strike. Not only are many important industries crippled, many public schools closed, and suffering caused to tens of thousands of families, but the strike threatens to completely revolutionize the labor market of the entire Empire.

The coal strikes in England, the increased demand for coal on account of the South African war, the growing industrial development of Austria, and the unusual severity of the present winter, left no doubt in the minds of the operatives but that the mine owners would accede to their demands.

An Austrian statute enacted in 1896 provides for the formation of boards of arbitration in cases of strikes, lockouts, and other labor troubles. These boards are composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employes. In this case the final settlement of the differences by the board seems remote. The mine owners have offered to increase the wages 12 per cent, and to negotiate concerning contract work, light, and free coal, but positively refuse to reduce the number of working hours.

From the attitude of the strikers, it is believed in labor circles that the strike will end in a complete victory of the eight-hour movement. The government, which owns and operates a number of coal mines in Bohemia, has informed its operatives that beginning with the year 1901 the uniform duration of a shift in any of its mines will be only eight hours. At present the average number of hours' work at the government's collieries is 9.76.

The average daily wages at these mines last year were 3.8 crowns (77 cents) per employé (women and children included), and 5.1 crowns (\$1.02) per miner, which is an advance of more than 50 per cent over the wages paid 20 years ago. These wages are a fair average of those paid throughout the Bohemian, Moravian, and Silesian mining districts in 1899.

The output of coal in the districts affected by the strike was 28,000,000 tons in 1899, or more than two-thirds of the entire production of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. At the beginning of March, it was estimated that all the stocks of coal in Vienna taken together did not exceed 70,000 tons while the daily consumption of that city is about 6,000 tons. The mines of Saxony, being also affected by the strike movement, no longer furnish relief from the Austrian coal famine.

In Bohemia, the price of coal has risen from 400 to 500 per cent, selling often from 40 to 50 crowns (\$10 to \$12) per ton within a stone's throw of a coal mine. — *From Report of Consul-General at Trieste, March, 1900.*

Coal Famine in Germany.

There now prevails throughout Europe, and notably in Germany, a serious deficit in the supply of both anthracite and bituminous coal. The situation has been aggravated by the extreme scarcity and high prices of coal — especially anthracite and gas coals — in Great Britain which has for the present practically cut off what has been hitherto an important source of supply for Germany.

The prosperity of the iron and steel industries in Germany has become seriously jeopardized, and numerous important glass, porcelain, and machine factories in Silesia and Saxony have been obliged to shut down for want of fuel.

During the first eleven months of 1899, Germany imported 5,760,017 tons of anthracite and bituminous coals, of which 4,524,495 tons came from Great Britain; 547,732 from Belgium; 7,712 from France; 107,627 from Holland; and 566,093 tons from Austria-Hungary.

Great Britain exported 36,546,152 tons of coal in 1898, valued at about \$90,000,000, besides the vast amount supplied to steamers engaged in foreign trade.

The coaling stations in South America, Africa, the Mediterranean, and to a great extent in Asia, are supplied with British coal, and at each one of these ports will now be felt the pressure resulting from high prices in the United Kingdom, and the temporary absorption of a large part of British tonnage in transportation growing out of the war in South Africa.

If, therefore, there is now available any important surplus coal in the United States, this would appear to be an ideal opportunity for American exporters to open direct relations with leading importers in this country, and of establishing their qualities of both anthracite and bituminous coals among the consumers in Germany and other European countries. If such available surplus is not on hand, it is because the export coal trade of the United States — like certain other branches of our foreign commerce — has yet to be properly organized and developed.

No one can doubt the fact that American coals of all kinds — anthracite, cannel, bituminous block and lump, and the high grade gas and coking coals of Pennsylvania and West Virginia — are among the best in the world. For all this, coal at the pit's mouth in West Virginia has sold during the past year at 80 cents per ton.

Notwithstanding the large freights and facilities for transporting minerals from the principal mining districts to the seaboard, the United States, which leads the world in this product and mined last year 218,385,001 tons of coal, exported only a mere bagatelle of 5,051,333 tons of which 3,631,761 tons were merely carried over the frontier into British North America, and nearly all the rest went to Mexico and the West Indies. It is not creditable to American enterprise that a country with such exhaustless deposits of coal as the United States, where it can be so easily mined and so cheaply transported to tide-water, should export less than three per cent of its annual product, and most of this to a neighbor across its longest land frontier.

The present coal famine in Germany and other European countries should give a potent impetus to a new movement which will in time place the United States among the foremost coal-exporting nations of the world.—*From Report of Consul-General at Berlin, February, 1900.*

Consul-General at Coburg writes on March 21 that the coal strikes in Austria and Germany are practically ended on terms offered by the mine owners. It is said that about 38 per cent of the total number who went out on strike are still holding out for better terms.

Production of Coal in the United States.

The following table shows the amount and value of coal produced in the United States in 1898, by States and territories:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total Product (Short Tons)	Total Value
Alabama,	6,535,283	\$4,932,776
Arkansas,	1,205,479	1,238,778
California,	160,288*	405,915
Colorado,	4,076,347	4,686,081
Georgia,	255,682†	212,537
Idaho,	1,039	2,675
Illinois,	18,599,299	14,567,598
Indiana,	4,920,743	3,994,918
Indian Territory, . . .	1,381,466	1,827,638
Iowa,	4,618,842	5,260,716
Kansas,	3,406,555	3,703,014
Kentucky,	3,887,908	3,084,551
Maryland,	4,674,884	3,532,257
Michigan,	315,722	462,711
Missouri,	2,688,321	2,871,296
Montana,	1,479,803	2,324,207
New Mexico,	992,288	1,344,750
North Dakota,	83,895	93,591
Ohio,	14,516,867	12,027,336
Oregon,	58,184	212,184
Pennsylvania,	118,547,777	118,767,125
Anthracite,	53,382,644	75,414,537
Bituminous,	65,165,133	43,352,588
Tennessee,	3,022,896	2,337,512
Texas,	686,734	1,139,763
Utah,	593,709	752,252
Virginia,	1,815,274	1,070,417
Washington,	1,884,571	3,352,798
West Virginia,	16,700,999	10,131,264
Wyoming,	2,863,812	3,064,190
TOTALS,	219,974,667	\$208,000,850

* Includes Alaska.

† Includes North Carolina.

From Report of Bureau of Labor, Statistics, and Mines of Tennessee, 1899.

American Exportation of Coal.

The total exportation of coal from the United States in 1899 was 5,051,933 tons valued at \$13,661,028 as against 4,008,996 tons valued at \$11,683,749 in 1898.

Strikes in Great Britain.

The number of strikes and lockouts reported in Great Britain in 1898 was 711, involving 253,907

workmen. The total number of working-days lost was 15,289,478. Wages were reported as the cause of the strike in 449 cases; hours of labor in 19 cases; regulations of labor and conflicts with other workmen in 136 cases; trouble with trades unions in 51 cases, and strikes of sympathy in 53 cases.

The number of strikes in 1898 is the lowest in the last five years. The number of men involved is the exact average for the same period. The number of working-days lost is greater than in any other year since 1894, due to a strike of coal miners in Wales which involved about 100,000 men and continued for an exceptionally long period.

The most important strikes were in the mines, involving a total of 177,029 workmen, or about 70 per cent of the whole number. In the textile industries, 24,978 strikers were involved; in metallurgy, 21,432; in building trades, 16,684. The number of workmen involved in the mining strikes comprised about 84 per cent of the whole mining population.

The average length of a strike was 60.2 days, in place of 44.9 days in 1897, 18.8 days in 1896, and 21.6 days in 1895.

The average per cent of men striking for shorter working-days was 0.42 as against 22.9 per cent in 1897. The results show that 89.17 per cent of the strikers had their strikes terminated either by negotiations between the parties, which included 81.49 per cent of the strikers, or by arbitration and conciliation, which included 7.68 per cent; 3.79 per cent of the strikers saw their places filled by others; and 6.93 per cent of the strikers had to submit altogether. In no case was a strike ended by closing the industry.

Strikes were successful in 22.66 per cent of the total cases, and were considered failures in 60.10 per cent. In 17.18 per cent of the strikes compromises were made.

New Method of Bleaching.

The new method of bleaching in Germany was invented by Prof. Koechlin. Cotton and other vegetable fibers to be bleached are passed through a bath of 100 liters (26.4 gallons) of water, 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of lime, and 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of bisulphite of soda. They are then steamed for an hour or two under a pressure of from one to two atmospheres, rinsed again, and dried. The bisulphite can be replaced by hydro-sulphite of lime. The cotton or other fiber may be boiled in the bath for a few hours, instead of being steamed. Another process is to subject the goods for six hours under a pressure of two-thirds of an atmosphere to a liquid composed of 1,000 liters (264 gallons) of water, 10 kilograms of dry caustic soda, 10 kilograms of soap, one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of calcined magnesite, and 30 liters (7.9 gallons) of peroxide of hydrogen; then rinse, souse, rinse again, and dry. The white obtained is said to be much better than can be had with hypochlorite, and, best of all, does no damage to the fibers or fabric.—*From Report of Consul-General at Coburg, 1900.*

Wages in England.

In England a marked change took place in the rate of wages in January, 1900. About 637,000 workmen, belonging chiefly to metallurgical mining and textile industries, obtained an increase in wages amounting to about 33 cents per capita per week. For 428,000 employés, the increase was brought about by "Wages and Conciliation Boards;" for 159,300, by virtue of sliding scales;

for 5,300, the increase was obtained as result of strikes. A reduction in wages of about 55 cents per capita per week affected 350 workmen.

Trades Unions in France.

The law by which trades unions in France are formed was created in 1884. The number of trades unions existing in 1898 was 2,324 with a total membership of 437,793.

Lancashire and Massachusetts.

According to the latest Census of England and Wales (1891), Lancashire, the great cotton centre of England, had an area of about 2,042 square miles, and a population of 3,957,906. From the Census of 1890, Massachusetts with a population of 2,238,943 covered an area of 8,040 square miles. The number of occupied dwellings in Lancashire was 771,674, while Massachusetts had but 355,280 occupied dwellings. Comparisons as to density of population show 1,938 persons to a square mile in Lancashire, while Massachusetts has only 278 persons to a square mile.

Swiss Trade.

Switzerland for some time has had a successful export business with the Sudan, especially in watches and jewelry. The export business with Tripoli, which has suffered very much during the past year, now shows evidence of vigorous revival,

as the caravans to the interior—going to Africa from Tripoli—will now be increased in number since the defeat of the rebels in the Sudan. Timepieces and jewelry to the amount of 1,379,150 francs (\$275,890) were exported from Switzerland to the Sudan regions in 1897, and this was increased to \$416,800 in 1898.—*From Report of Consul-General at St. Gall, 1900.*

Registered Physicians.

The actual number of registered physicians in the United States according to the most recent count, shows an average of about one to 647 inhabitants, but the proportion in the different states varies greatly. California appears to be the State in which the proportion is the largest, one physician to 420 inhabitants, while in Iowa nearly the same conditions prevail. On the other hand, in North and South Dakota and New Mexico the proportion was, respectively, one to 1,285, 1,296, and 1,391 inhabitants. The number of registered physicians for Massachusetts was one to each 539 inhabitants.—*American Social Economics, 1900.*

Public Aid in Great Britain.

In Great Britain in one day in March, 1900, public aid was given to 332,998 persons, this number being 2.66 per cent of the total population in the 35 urban districts chosen as types.

B. F. L. Bindery
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